Bombay Gazette.

Volume 33. Wednesday, September 25, 1822. No. 1686.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Saturday the Twelfth day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 17th day of September in the Third year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

G. F. HUGHES.
SHERIFF.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT

THE Fashionable Jewels, House furniture, and also two Houses situated at or near Pollow Street the property of late *Anna Rita Couto*, deceased, will be sold by Public Auction at Charny Japan on Sunday the 29th Instant at 10 o'Clock A. M. by Executrix *Emerciana Fernandes*, front of her Dwelling House.

Bombay, 25*th September* 1822.

A Card.

MESSRS. FORBES AND CO beg to announce, the Admission of MR. GEORGE FORBES as a partner in their Establishment, from the 1st of August last.

(3) *Bombay*, 18*th Sept.* 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Godowns
UNDER
Messrs. Forbes and Co's. Office

A CONSIGNMENT OF

FIRST GROWTH ENGLISH CLARET and SAUTERN, of Superior quality, from *Messrs. William Earle and Co.* of Bordeaux, just landed from the *Bombay Merchant*, in 6 Dozen Chests, the former at Rs. 40 and the latter at Rs. 35 per Dozen.

ALSO

The following Wines at the prices annexed.

London Particular Madeira imported in 1814 and 1816 - - - - -	Rs.	800 per Pipe
Bronte Madeira - - -	,,	300 per ditto
Christopher's Claret -	,,	30 per doz.
Palmer's ditto - - -	,,	30 per ditto
Gruau-la-Rose - - - -	,,	22 per ditto
Chateau Margaux do.	,,	20 per ditto
Port from William Morice - - - - - - - - - -	,,	18 per ditto

(2) *Bombay*, 25*th* Sept. 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE,
A
HANDSOME FAMILY
CARRIAGE,
BUILT IN CALCUTTA.
PRICE Rs. 1,500,
Enquire of the Printer.

Bombay, 18*th Sept.* 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
This Day, Wednesday, the 25th Sept.
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
AN ENTIRE INVOICE OF
WHITE
Queens Ware
CONSISTING OF

DISHES of sizes, hot water Plates, Tureens, Curry Dishes, Bowls, Table, Soup and Dessert Plates, Cups and Saucers, and Black Earthen Tea-Pots.

The above will be put up in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.—Samples of the articles may be seen on application to KEMPT and Co.

TERMS OF SALE; CASH

And the goods to be cleared away within three days after the sale.

Bombay, 25*th Sept.* 1822.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
BY
Messrs. Kempt and Co.
AT A GODOWN
BELOW THE OFFICE OF
Messrs. Remington Crawford & Co.

Tomorrow, Thursday the 26th Inst.

AT NOON
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

SUNDRY Damaged GOODS, landed from the Ship *Lord Castlereagh*.

viz.

202 Bags of Ceylon Coffee,
86 do. Mocha do.
2 Chests of Nankeen.
172 do. of Cassia.
346 Bags of Red Ochre &c.
And a few chests of Benjamin.

Conditions will be made known at time of Sale.

Bombay, 25*th September* 1822.

NOTIC IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT
On Monday the 7th October next.
AT 11 O'CLOCK
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Kempt and Co.
AT
Mootichund Amechund's
SCREWS
NEAR TO THE
MUSJEED BUNDER,
For the Account and Benefit of the Underwriters
THE CARGO LATELY SAVED FROM
SHIP
Asia Felix,
(While upon the Rocks of Mazagon)
CONSISTING OF

SANIATIA Pepper, partly Damaged—in Lots suited to the convenience of Purchasers.

Terms of sale cash—And to be cleared away in three days from date of sale otherwise will be resold and the first purchaser to make good all losses, and forfeit all advantages.

Bombay, 25*th September* 1822.

ખબર·ઈ આંથી·આપીએ ઇજે *

તારીખ ૭ મી·આવતા મઈનાં

ની·શોમવારને·દને·બપોર નાં ૧૧

કલાકને·અમલે·મશીદ·બંદર·આ

ગલ·મોતીચંદ·અમીચંદનાં·ઈશ

કરૂ મો·વીમાં·વાલાવોને·ફશાબે·

તા·ઓવોનાં·નકશાને·વાશતે·મીશ

તર·ફમપટની·કમપની·જાહેર·લી

લાંઉ·કરીને·વેચશે·જે·માલકે·વાં

ફાંણ·શીઆ·કીલીક·મજગાંમ

ની·બાહેર·ખરાબા પર·પડીને·

ભાગું છે·તે·મધે થી·બચેલાં છે*

શેનેટીઆનાં·મરી·તે મધે·થોડાંઈ

ક·ડાંમો જ છે·તે· ખરીદારની·

જોગવાઇ·શાઉં· નાંખેલા·લાટ·ક

રશે *

વેચવાની·બોલીઈ જે·રોજ ડાં·ના

ણું·અપીને·વેચાઈઆ·પછે·દીન·

૩ ની·મુદતમો·માલ·ઉંચકીજાઈ

અદારજે·ઈમુદતમો· માલ· ઉપા

ડી·નઈજશેતો·ફરીથી·વેચીને·તે

ઇનું· નુકશાંન· આવશેતે· પેલ્લા·

ખરીદાર·પાશેથી·મુજરાલેશે* અ

ને·જે·નપ્રોયાશેતો·તેને·ફાંજ·મ

લશેનઈ *

તા૦ ૨૫ મી·શપટમબર ૧૮૨૨

Baxter and Co.
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 26th Instant,
AN ELEGANT SET OF GIBSON'S
CURRICLE HARNESS.
BRASS MOUNTINGS
AND
RICH ORNAMENTS

USED but a few times by its proprietor, who is about quiting the Presidency.

MESSRS B. & Co,
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
A Billiard Table with Ques, Balls &c. nearly new.

Bombay 25*th September* 1822.

A Card.

MESSRS. HUMPHREYS AND YOUNG beg leave to acquaint their friends and customers, that in consequence of the state of MR. HUMPHREYS'S health requiring his speedy return to Europe, they are determined to wind up their present concern as soon as possible; to facilitate which they will sell off their remaining Stock at a discount of 10 per cent for ready money; they will also have Sales by auction from time to time, of which due notice will be given.

Humphreys and Young take this opportunity of returning their grateful thanks for the favors already received, and most earnestly entreat those Gentlemen who are indebted to them will have the goodness to order payment with as little delay as possible.

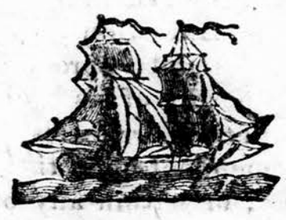
Bombay 21*st Sept.* 1822.

Advertisement.
G. Higgs.

WILL sell by Public Auction at his Stable this day at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, a Lot of ARAB HORSES to close some accounts, the whole of which will be knocked down to the highest bidders.

Bombay 25*th September* 1822.

For Freight.
TO THE
PERSIAN GULPH.
THE BRIG

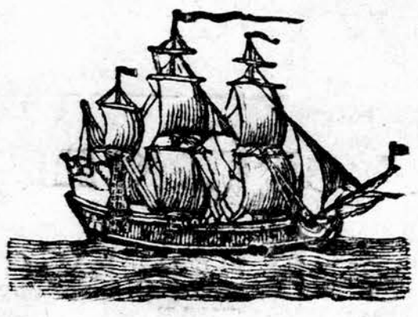


Pigeon,
T. SKINE, MASTER.

WILL sail on the Ist of October next, for Particulars apply to the Commander in Meadows Street opposite the Portuguese Church, or at Mazagon Dockyard.

(2) *Bombay*, 18*th September* 1822

For Freight and Passage.
THE
FINE FAST SAILING SHIP,



PHŒNIX
BURTHEN 589 TONS,
CAPT. A. WEYNTON,

WAS positively to sail from England on Ist July, may be expected here in November, and will be positively dispached in all January. For terms of Freight and Passage apply to Mr. Saunders at the office of the late William Milburn Esq. Apollo street.

Bombay, 25*th Sept.* 1822.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

PASSAGE FOR LONDON
THE WELL KNOWN
FAST SAILING SHIP

Lord Castlereagh,

BURTHEN 810 TONS,

HAVING undergone a thorough repair, will be afloat on the 1st October, and sail for London by the 15th November. Five or six Cabins are disengaged.—For particulars apply to *Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Co.* or to *Hurmusjee Dorabjee*, Church Gate, where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

(2) *Bombay*, 18*th Sept.* 1822

Wanted.

A COPY of "Geometrical and Graphical Essays" by ADAMS, edited by W. JONES, 2 VOLS. 8VO:—Apply at this Office.

Bombay, 18*th September*

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12TH SEPT. 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE furlough for nine months on sick certificate granted on the 19th of November last to Lieutenant John Hall of the 12th Regiment N. I. to the Cape of Good Hope, is extended till the 31st of December next.

Bombay Castle, 13*th September* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council with a view to provide against the losses being sustained by the Offreckoning Fund, thro' the accumulation of unadjusted accounts, is pleased to determine that no claim against the Offreckoning Fund for compensation in lieu of clothing for any period in arrears, exceeding two years, shall on any account, be admitted for the future; and as it is the duty of officers Commanding Corps to adjust such claims when brought before them, should any sufficiently established claims hereafter be preferred for a greater period, it is notified for general information, that the same will be admitted and charged against the Commanding Officer of the Corps, thro' whose neglect clothing had neither been furnished, nor, compensation in lieu thereof obtained, for the Individuals under his command.

Bombay Castle, 16*th September* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following extract from Division Orders by Major General Smith.

HEAD QUARTERS P. D. A.
CAMP AT SEROOR.
Wednesday 31*st July* 1822.

"Captain Griffith being employed under instructions from His Excellency the Commander in Chief on a particular duty; he will be pleased to hand over the Commissary of Stores department from the 1st proximo to Captain Lawrie, his deputy; who will conduct the duties at Ahmednuggur under all the forms and system now in practice.

All Indents for that department are in consqueence to be preferred on Captain Lawrie, as Deputy Commissary of Stores in charge.

(TRUE EXTRACT,)
(Signed) PETER LODWICK,
Assistant Adjutant General.
P. D. A.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant William Whitlie of the Artillery to the situation of Interpreter, Quarter Master and Pay-Master to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment.—Date of appointment 2d Sept. 1822.

Bombay Castle 17*th September* 1822.

With reference to the commands of the Honorable Court of Directors of the 9th of January published to to the army in General Orders the 11th June last, regarding the retransfer of certain Officers from the Cavalry back to the Infantry, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased after the fullest consideration to adopt the principle now announced as that which will be least hurtful to the service, and attended with the greatest degree of justice to individuals.

To repost the whole of the cadets for the Infantry who have arrived since May 1818, in Number 260 exclusive of Casualties, would be injurious to individuals in many respects, since those who have served with their present Regiments against the enemy or in situations unfavourable to health, by a redistribution would be deprived of the just advantages gained by lapses of Lives and other casualties, and be again placed upon a level with those who may have been very differently circumstanced in regard to duty and climate. Such a measure would also be most injurious to the public service by separating a great number of officers from the men have been accustomed to command.

In order therefore to avoid so much public and private evil as a redistribution would occasion, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Lieutenants O. A. Woodhouse and I. Brooks and Cornet I. Liddell, who were appointed to the Cavalry, the former on the 25th May and the two latter on the 29th of December 1818, do continue in that Branch, for a reason among others grounded on a precedent of the Honorable Court which will be submitted to their notice; and that the remaining Five Lieutenants and two cadets taken from the Infantry in June and July 1820, also referred to in the Honorable Court's commands, be returned thereto, and that the seven Infantry Regiments the most forward in Regimental rise since that period according to the state of the army as known at the Adjutant General's Office on the 27th ultimo, bear each the loss of one step, viz, The Bombay European Regiment, the 2d, 3d 7th 10th 11th and 12th Regiments of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Hagart will accordingly return to the European Regiment, Lieutenant Payne to the 2d Regiment N. I., and Lieutenant Kensington to 11th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant Peyton will likewise return to the 5th and Lieutenant Sanderson to the 8th Regiment Native Infantry; but as those two Regiments are more backward in promotion among the Junior officers than any other, the two first cadets appointed to them on the 4th of December 1820, and the first affected by this arrangement, namely Lieutenant Wesly of the 5th and Lieutenant Watkins of the 8th, are removed and posted, the former to the 10th Regiment as 14th Lieutenant immediately below Lieutenant Hancock and above Lieutenant Cooke, and the latter is posted 13th Lieutenant in the 12th Regiment immediately below Lieutenant Outram and above Lieutenant Briggs.

Cornets A. W. Pringle and H. Conyngham never having been posted to Infantry Regiments, the former is promoted to Ensign from the 22d of December 1819 and to Lieutenant from the 4th of May 1820 and posted 14th Lieutenant in the 7th Regiment immediately below Lieutenant Troward and above Lieutenant T. R. Wynter; and the latter is promoted to Ensign from the 28th of February and to Lieut. from the 4th of May 1820 and is posted 17th Lieutenant in the 3d Regiment immediately below Lieutenant G. T. Parry and above Lieutenant R. A. Bayly.

The Commissions of Cornet granted to the abovenamed seven officers are cancelled.

By the above arrangements the following Lieutenants become supernumerary in the Regiments to which they belong, viz

Lieutenant Crozier, Bombay European Regiment
Lieutenant Ottley, in the 2d Regiment N. Infantry.
Lieutenant Attenburrow in the 11th Regiment N. Infantry.
Lieutenant Liddell, in the 2d Regiment N. Infantry.

They will continue to be mustered and borne as such upon the returns of their respective Regiments until vancancies occur in them, the Governor in Council having resolved not to cancel their rank under the circumstances which have led to their becoming supernumerary.

It being highly desirable to keep the Regiments of Cavalry as compleate in officers, as circumstances will admit and taking into consideration the number now absent in Europe; and also considering the heavy expences which the displaced officers incurred for cavalry equipments, the Governor in Council permits them to continue attached to the Cavalry Regiments in which they are now serving, as doing duty until further orders.

Referring to the Honorable Court's Commands dated the 1st Augt. 1821 and published to the army on the 18th of Feb. last, pointing out new situations in the General List of Cadets to Lieuts. D. Forbes F. F. Farrell, and C. F. Pelly. the Governor in Council directs that Lieut. Farrell be placed in the General List of the army next below Lieut. W. S. Hewitt, and his Commission of Ensign is to be antedated to 31st Oct. and his Lieut's Commission to 1st Nov. 1817; that Lieut. Pelly be placed in the General List next below Lieut. W. Hill Waterfield. Deaths having intervened between where these officers originally stood and where they are now placed in the List of Cadets, at this distant period it is wholly impracticable with due regard to the right of others to put them into the Regiments to which they would have been posted had their proper situations as Cadets been originally known, which however is not to be regretted since the new situations assigned to them in the General List do not entitle any of them to be placed higher than they now stand.

The following alterations and promotions are ordered to take place in the Cavalry, consequent upon the death of Lieutenant Terrignton of the 2d Regiment and the retransfer of seven displaced officers.

2d Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Cornet Hugh Grant, to be Lieutenant vice Terrington deceased—Date of rank 14th June 1822.

The Cadets specially appointed for the Cavalry and admitted into the service after the raising of the 3d Regt. as published to the army on the 5th of June 1820, are reposted to Regiments with dates of Commission as stated opposite to their respective names.

	RANK AS CORNET.	TO WHAT REGIMENT APPOINTED.
1st H. J. Robinson,	4th May 1820.	2d Regiment Light Cavalry.
2d Alexander Urquhart,	23d Aug. 1820.	2d ditto, ditto.
3d Charles H. Delamain,	4th Jan. 1821	3d ditto, ditto.
4th William Turner,	Do. do.	2d ditto, ditto.
5th Edward Walter,	Do. do.	3d ditto, ditto.
6th S. Poole,	Do. do.	1st ditto, ditto.
7th Charles Thuiller,	Do. do.	2d ditto, ditto.
8th A. D. Grame,	Do. do.	3d ditto, ditto.
9th George Richardson,	11th Feb. do.	1st ditto, ditto.
10th Alexander Balmanno,	16th do. do.	2d ditto, ditto.
11th Henry Wilks,	21st do. do.	3d ditto, ditto.
12th R. D. Mackenzie,	3d June do.	1st ditto, ditto.
13th Charles Torin.	14th do. do.	2d ditto, ditto.

Bombay Castle, 19*th September* 1822.

Mr. John Bowman Mackenzie Gillander, having arrived at the presidency by the Roscoe on the 13th Instant, and produced a certificate of his appointment as a Cadet of the Infantry of this Establishment, is

admitted as such, and promoted to Ensign. Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Castle 16*th September* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Extract from Division Orders by Major General Smith.

HEAD QUARTERS P. D. A.

Camp at Seroor Wednesday 31*st July* 1822.

"Captain Griffith being employed under instructions from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, on a particular duty, he will be pleased to hand over the Commissary of Stores Department, from 1st proximo to Captain Laurie, his Deputy; who will conduct the duties at Ahmednugger under all the forms and systems now in practice.

All Indents for that Department are in consequence to be preferred on Captain Laurie, as Deputy Commissary of Stores in charge.

True Extract (Signed) PETER LODWICK, Assist. Adjt-Genl.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant William Whittie of the Artillery to the situation of Interpreter, Quarter Master and Paymaster to the 1st Batt. of that Regt. date of Appointment 2d September 1822.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
(Signed) J FARISH, Sec. to Govt.

By the Commander in Chief.

No, I. With reference to the General Orders of the 9th July the drafts for the Candeish Local Corps ordered to assemble at Malegaum. are directed to join the Head Quarters of the Battalion at Dhoolia forthwith.

2. Lieutenant Livingstone of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment N. I. at present doing duty with the Bombay European Regiment, is directed to rejoin his Battalion

Head Quarters: Bombay, Thursday 19*th Sept.* 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1, The following Officers retransferred from the Cavalry back to the N. I. and removed from the 5th and 8th Regts. to 10th and 12th Regts. in the Government Orders published to the Army yesterday, are appointed to Battalions as follows.

Lieut. R. Payne, to the 2d Bat. 2d Regt. N. I.
" H. Conyngham, to the 1st Bat. 3d Regt. N. I.
" J. C. Peyton, to the 2d Bat. 5th Regt. N. I.
" A. W. Pringle. to the 1st Bat. 7th Regt N. I.
" P. Sanderson, to the 1st. Bat. 8th Regt. N. I.
" C. J. Westley, to the 2d Bat. 10th Regt. N. I.
" Henry Kensington, to the 2d Bat. 11th Regt. N. I.
" John Walkins, to the 1st Bat. 12th Regt N. I

The Officers permanently posted to the Cavalry by the Government Order of the 17th instant, are directed to join their respective Regiments without delay.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Friday 20th Sept. 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1. Lieutenant Mignan of the Bombay European Regiment, having reported his arrival from England, is directed to join his Regiment.

2. The Quarter Master General's Department will provide Ensign Mudie attached to do duty with the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment with a passage to Severndroog.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Saturday 21*st Sept.* 1822.

By the Hon. the Governor in Council

Bombay Castle 19*th September* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Lieutenant Colonel Hessman be Styled Commandant of Artillery, while exercising his present Command of that Corps.

Mr. John Bowman Mackenzie Gillander, having arrived at the Presidency by the Roscoe on the 13th instant, and produced a certificate of his appointment, as a Cadet of the Infantry of this Establishment, is admitted as such, and promoted to Ensign: date of rank to be settled hereafter.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the following List of Cadets, be published in General Order.

No. 2. 1822.

Rank of Cadets appointed for the Bombay Infantry and proceeding by the following Ship.

Robert Farquhar,—Swallow—Sailed 13th January 1822.

Francis Baring Berkley Keen,—Abroad—Para. Appointed 16th January.

Thomas Maughan,—Macqueen—ditto 18th January.

William Lang,—Buckinghamshire—ditto 25th February.

Horatio Forbes,—Castle Huntly—ditto ditto.

Thomas Edward Taylor,—Buckinghamshire—ditto ditto.

Frederick Alexander Arnaud,—ditto.

Francis Nathaniel Burton Tucker—ditto.

Henry Wood,—ditto.

George Macdonell,—ditto.

William Unwin,—ditto.

Charles Alexander Stewart,—Castle Huntly,—ditto ditto.

Richard Stark,—Buckinghamshire—ditto ditto.

William Scott Adams,—ditto.

George Stephens Brown,—Castle Huntly—ditto ditto.

George Huntly Gordon,—ditto.

Charles James Fox Pottinger,—Abroad—Para, Appointed 27th Feb.

James Greig Mudie,—Catharine Stewart Forbes, Sailed 15th April 1822

Robert Webb,—ditto—ditto ditto.

Dawson James Powell, of age to rank in this List Proceeding as a Passenger per Ship Buckinghamshire

(Signed) WM. ABINGTON.

East India House 19th April 1822.

A True Copy J. DART Secy.

East India House London the 19th April 1822

2. Assistant Surgeon Liddell is attached to do duty with the Regiment of Artillery until further orders

3. Lieutenant Colonel Kennett will on the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Nimmo at Bassadore, be pleased to order Assistant Surgeon Riach to proceed to his Station at the Presidency.

CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 8th August, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenants Wood of the 14th and Mathews of the 59th Regiments, have leave to proceed to Europe for the recovery of their health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of their embarkation.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 9th August 1822.

Lieutenant Ramus of H. M. 30th Regiment, has leave to proceeded to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

The leave granted by his Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, to Major James of H. M. 67th Regiment, to return to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent for one year from the date of his embarkation, is for confirmed.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 10th August 1822.

Captain Hall of H. M. 14th Foot, has leave to proceed to the Presidency on sick certificate, and to be absent on that account three months from the 25th ultimo.

Ensign Usher of H. M. 59th Foot, has permission to remain at the Presidency on his private affairs, until the 10th proximo, from which date the prescribed period of three months and a half is granted him to enabled him to join his Regiment at Cawnpore.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 13th August, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments.

20*th Foot*—Brevet Colonel James Maitland, from the half pay of the 103d Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, 25th November, 1821.

Lieutenant James Goldfrap, to be Captain without purchase, ditto.

To be Lieutenants without purchase—Ensign Thomas Moore, 25th November, 1821.

Ensign David William Archibald Douglas, 26th ditto.

Lieutenant James Patience, from the half pay of the Royal York Rangers, 27th ditto.

Lieutenant Cornelius O'Connor, from the half pay of the 100th Foot, ditto.

Lieutenant William Kidman, from the half pay of the 8th Foot, ditto.

Lieutenant William Watson, from the half pay of the 94th Foot, ditto.

Lieutenant Alexander Maclean, from the half pay of the 72d Foot, ditto.

Lieutenant Thomas Hinton Hemmans, from the half pay of the 14th Foot, ditto.

Lieutenant John Maclean, from the half pay of the 43d Foot, ditto.

Lieutenant Forbes Robinson, from the half pay of the 19th Foot, ditto.

To be Ensigns without purchase,—Ensign Thomas Bayley, from 19th Foot, vice Cheney who exchanges, 14th June.

Francis Pitts, Gent. vice More promoted. 25th November,

Samuel Robbins, Gent. vice Douglas promated, 26th ditto.

To be Assistant Surgeon.—Assistant Surgeon Mitchell Devitt, M. D. from the half pay of the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, 25th ditto.

58*th Foot, To be Lieutenant Colonel without purchase.*—Brevet Colonel Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. from half pay, 9th August, 1821.

To be Captain.—Captain Richard Birch from half of the Royal African Corps, vice Wrench who exchanges, 29th November, 1821.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieutenant William Trimmer, from the 91st Foot, vice Cooke who retires upon half pay of the 76th Regiment, receiving the difference, 9th August, 1821.

Lieutenant Charles K. Proctor from the 2d Foot, vice McCarthy who exchanges 1st November.

Ensign Robert Mathew, 25th ditto.

Ensign Alexander Campbell, 25th ditto.

Ensign Thomas Kerr, 27th ditto.

Lieutenant Aldwell Taylor, from the half pay of the 25th Light Dragoons, 28th ditto.

Lieutenant George Brown O'Brien, from the half pay of the 4th West India Regiment, ditto.

Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, from the half pay of the 91st Foot ditto.

Lieutenant John Liston, from the half pay of the 47th Foot, ditto.

Lieutenant Thomas Armstrong, from the half pay of the 2d Foot, ditto.

To be Ensign without purchase.—Ensign Alexander Hope McLeroth, from the half pay of the 71st Foot, vice Conolly, who exchanges, 5th July.

John Campbell, Gent. vice Mathew promoted, 25th November.

Frederick Tudor, Gent. vice Campbell promoted, 26th ditto.

Henry Charles Fraser, Gent. vice Kerr promoted 27th ditto.

To be Adjutant and Lieutenant.—Lieut. John James Snodgrass, from the 52d Foot, vice Matthews who resigns the Adjutantcy only 18th October, 1821.

To be Assistant Surgeon—Assistant Surgeon John Johnson, from the half pay of the Royal Veteran Battalion, 25th November 1821

Assistant Surgeon James Dempster, from the 72d Foot, vice Burrell who exchanges, 18th July, 1821.

Assistant Surgeon Archibald Shanks, from the half pay of the 56th Foot, vice Johson whose appointment has not taken place, 25th November.

54*th Foot, To be Lieutenant Colonel without purchase.*—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Colquhoun Grant, from the 33d Foot, 26th November, 1821.

To be Lieutenant without purchase.—Ensign Thomas Fraser, ditto.

Ensign Charles Hill, 26th ditto.

Ensign John Clark, 27th ditto.

Lieutenant James Lawless, from the half pay of the 60th Foot, 28th ditto.

Lieutenant George Foskey, from the half pay of the 5th West India Regiment ditto.

Lieutenant George Manners, from the half pay of the 2d Foot, ditto.

Lieutenant Thomas L. Mitchell, from the half pay of the Rifle Brigade, ditto.

Lieutenant Frederick Thornbury, from the half pay of the Rifle Brigade, ditto.

Lieutenant John Morman, from the half pay of the 81st Foot, ditto.

To be Ensigns without purchase.—Godfrey Charles Mundy, Gent. vice Fraser promoted, 25th ditto.

George Fenton, Gent. vice Hill promoted, 26th ditto.

Frederick Consitine, Gent. vice. Clark promoted, 27th ditto.

Ensign George Campbell, from 2d Foot, vice Mundy who exchanges, 6th December.

To be Assistant Surgeons—Assistant Surgeon Archibald Shanks from the half pay of the 56th Foot, 25th November

Assistant Surgeon George Leich, from the half pay of the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Shanks whose appointment has not taken place, 20th December 1821

Brevet.—Captain William Crokat, of the 20th Foot, to be Major in the Army. 5th July, 1821.

N. B. Brevet Major Bessell Harvey, of the Royals, placed upon Half Pay, 25 October, 1821.

Lieut. Geo H. Macartney, of the Royals, placed upon Half Pay, ditto.

Lieut, John Edington of the Royals, placed upon Half Pay ditto.

Lieut. James Dawson, of the 53d Foot, is appointed to the 41st Foot, paying the difference, vice Mompasson, who retires upon Half Pay of the 41st Regiment, ditto.

Lieut. Waldron Kelly, of the 53d Foot, placed upon Half Pay 25th December, ditto.

Ensign Alexander Wetherall, of the 69th Foot, promoted in the 42d Regt. by purchase, 24th October, 1821.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commission of Lieut. Edmund Cox, of the 87th Foot, has been antedated to the 22d December, 1812, but he is not to receive any back pay.

The Appointment of Lieut. Ware, from the 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant in the 14th Foot, should be *vice Thomas Jenour, who retires upon Half Pay 93d Foot* instead of *Jenour removed from the Service.*

The Commission of Ensign Pitman, of the 59th Regiment, has been antedated to the 10th May 1820, but he is not to be allowed any additional pay.

Head Quarters Calcutta, 14th August, 1822.

Pay Master Darby, of H. M. 8th Dragoons, has an extension of Leave of Absence for Six Months from the 24th instant.

Head Quarters Calcutta, 17th August, 1822.

The Detachments under Brevet Major Digby, of the 65th Regiment, will not join the 17th, until the arrival of the Head Quarters of that Corps at Fort William.

After the departure of the left Wing of the 38th Regt. the Details above alluded to, will remain under Major Digby until the arrival of the 2d Division of the 17th Regiment, from Berhampore.

The Leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Major Macalister of His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons to return to Europe, for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent for two years from the date of his Embarkation is confirmed.

Head-Quarter, Calcutta, 19th August, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments, until His Majesty's is pleasure shall be known.

11th Light Dragoons.—Cornet the Hon'ble H. D. Shore, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Brisco, deceased. } Date to be hereafter announced.

Rawdon Lawrie, Gentleman, to be Cornet without purchase, vice Shore promoted. }

17th Foot.—Lieutenant William Trimmer, from the 38th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Edward O'Halloran, who Exchanges, 11th August, 1822.

20th Foot.—Ensign Thomas Knox, from the 76th Foot to be Ensign vice Samuel Robbins who exchanges, 4th July 1822.

4th Foot.—Captain Thomas D. Franklyn, from the 38th Foot to be Captain vice C. Wilson, who exchanges, 27th July, 1822.

38th Foot.—Captain Christopher Wilson from the 24th Foot, to be Captain, vice Thos D. Franklyn who exchanges, 27th July, 1822.

Lieutenant Edward O'Halloran, from the 17th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice William Trimmer who exchanges, 11th August, 1822.

[illegible] Foot.—Ensign Samuel Robbins, from the 20th Foot to be Ensign, vice Thomas Knox, who exchanges, [illegible]y, 1822.

MEMORANDUM.

The Appointment of Rawdon Lawrie, Gentleman, to be Cornet in the 8th Light Dragoons vice Macmurdo announced in the General Orders of the 22d [illegible] last has not taken place.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 19th August, 1822.

The Details for the 13th, 38th and 44th Regiments arrived from Madras, on the Hon'ble Company's Ship Asia, under the Command of Captain Jacob of the 65th Regiment will, with the Sanction of Government, be disembarked as soon as practicable.

65th Regiment, Captain, Jacob, Lieutenant Stepney
89th Regiment Lieutenant Hawkins

These Men, together with the Officers named in the margin, who accompanied them from Madras, when landed, will join Brevet Major Digby's Detachment in Fort William with which they are to do duty.

Captain Jacob will deliver the accounts, &c. &c. of his detachment to the Acting Brigade Major King's Troops.

Lieutenant McKenzie of the 4th Foot, now at the Presidency, is directed to do duty with the details of the 13th and 44th under Major Digby.

Lieut. W. L. Carey of the 7th Foot, is directed to rejoin the left wing of his Regt. in Fort William.

Head-Quarters Calcutta, 20th August, 1822.

With refrence to General Orders, of yesterday's date Captain Franklyn of the 24th Regiment, is directed to do duty with the details of the 13th and 44th under the Command of Brevet Major Digby of the 65th Regt. and Lieutenant Tirmmer of the 17th Regiment, will join the left, wing of that Corps in Fort William.

Brevet Lieutenant Col. Wiltshire of the 38th Regiment, will select two Officers, and a proportion of Non-Commissioned Officers of the Corps to remain at Fort William to receive the Volunteers for the 38th, and to do duty with them under Major Digby until Boats can be provided for their Transport.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col A. G.*

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

THE JOLTERHEAD FAMILY,

(*Continued from Page* 635.)

He's borne away,
"Far from the busy haunts of men; to vales
Beyond, where Tweed and Yarrow flows."

When my Grandfather was informed by Hobson, that the Gipsies had stolen his son Jolterhead, he flew into one of his wildest paroxysms of rage: he raved, stamped and swore by all the ancestors of our family, consecutively, that he would exterminate the whole race of Gipsies from off the earth. It was always my grandfather's way to swear by some one of his ancestors when any thing vexed him: on this occcasion he swore by the whole names in the Pedigree of the Wedderburn-house. My grandmother submitted to this afflicting dispensation with more calmness; and endeavoured to persuade my grandfather, that himself only, was to blame.

"Alackaday!" said my grandmother, "thae gipsies ar' nae mows! an' nae body sud middle wi' them. Muckle cause hae we to rue, that the guidman licket father Taite. It is only aught days sinsyne; an' only consither fat has happen'd! Our youngest bairn is stown frae the nurse! The best horse in a' our aught, was lien streekit dead i' the stable yesterday morning': twa o' our mucklest kye hae died last night; forbye three stirks that died o' the *quarter-ill*, a' i' the course o' this aught days! Right sair I dree, thae beggars mailison winna leave our door till we bie ruin'd ut o' house an' hald! Waesucks! The gipsies has a' the *second sight!* An' the guidman wad but tak my advice, an' lat the thinklers quarter as they used to dee, afore we war married. Monie day I ae the icklers been quartert at the *Law*, an' the fienthaet they troubl't. We had aye routh of gear, an' abit to a puir body. A drap o' left parritch, o' a hannock to a beggar was ne'er nist in our ha'. My father ne'er grudged aneuk o' his barn to a puir body; an' my mither aye gied the beggars anievefo' of ait meal, fan they ca'd at our door, an' ax'd a'ms. Monie a time hae I seen my mither gie them a platie fu' o' kail, an' abit bread far they ca'd about dinner time. An' at Hallowe'en my Mither use aye to tak' ane o' the best hain'd Kebbucks, an' after she had gien a' thae *billies*, an' *cummers* aw hang round, she aye divided the lave amang the beggars. We had aye the "beggars benison," an' misfortan ne'er fash'd us. Sometimes fan the tinklers had mislear'd littleans they wad hae kill'd cats and sik tricks: but we aye gae them quarters i' the barn, or some bit o' an out house, whare thae cou'd mend auld kettles an' souther white-iron lanterns. Leese me! I aye thought it couthie fan our ain beggers came"

My grandmother was, here, interrupted, in her soliloquy by the entrance of one of the footmen; and afterwards my grandfather came into the room. It appeared that the party my grandfather dispatched in quest of the gipsies, who stole my uncle Jolterhead, had traced the route of the tinkers through the *merse* of Berwickshire, and part of Roxburgh, up the Tweed as far as opposite to Melrose Abbey: but as the gipsies crossed the border a little beyond the County of Roxburgh, and the Lords of the English marches refusing to allow so large a party on horseback, to pass into England without a warrant, they were obliged to desist from the pursuit. "About aught mile a boon "Kelso" said the footman "the track a' the tinklers entert ingland, an' wi warna permitted to follow them ony farer; so wi came back just as wise as wi gaed awa!" "I wish Guidman" said my grandmother, whose predeiction for the beggars still ran in her mind, "I muckle wish guidman ye wad lat thae puir bodies a' beggars come back agen a' quarter at the Law: it wad remuve their mailison frae our door; an' ther's nae sayen but they might bring back our bairn whan thae sa' that wi' ar' gueed to them." "By "Sir Alexander of Wedderburn, who fell on "Flodden field," replied my grandfather, if any of those rascally gipsies shall dare to present their faces in my presence, I will shoot them thro' the head! It would be a mean degradation to one of my rank and family, to condescend to treat with the very dregs of society. By the Eternal dignity of the Wedderburn house! I would sooner sacrifice every one of these gipsies to my resentment! What! treat with beggars! Condescend to court contempt, because I have lost a boy? No Madam!" added my grandfather "it is beneath the dignity of our family!"

My grandfather seldom swore by any of the females of the Wedderburn family, except in the little domestic squabbles, when both wife and daughters assailed him. When he was nearly defeated at this little, family-warefare, which very often originated about gowns and tippets, unwilling to be foiled in *any* combat, my grandfather would turn round upon his heel, and swear "By the Lord Woman" addressing my grandmother, "you are as bad as my Aunt Grizel, and your daughters little better." This comparison of my grandfather's may be justly called his "forlorn hope," and he never brought it into action but to assist in protecting the covering party, while he secured his retreat. Un-

willing to yield to the superiority of his opponents, my grandfather always fought sword in hand. This impetuosity sometimes carried him beyond his depth: he would have advanced before his lines in an attack, marched boldly upon the *Glacis* and found himself in possession of the *covert-way*, before the enemy were aware. Failing, however, to take the Citadel by a *Coup de-main*, my grandfather was seldom able to effect a masterly retreat. Thus, when my grandfather was assailed by his wife for a gown, by one daughter for a silk spenser, and another for a riding-habit, he would have defended himself manfully, and sometimes become the assaitant, until his youngest daughter, who studied his foible, would have approached him mildly, and said "you know papa, we are an antient family, and must appear in a dress becoming the descendents of the Wedderburn house." This was such a home *lunge* upon my grandfather's counter guard, that he could not *parry* it. When in a good humour he generally complied, but when in a bad, as in the above instance with my grandmother and the beggars, he always brought his Aunt Grizel to his aid, which never failed to secure his retreat. I will acquaint the reader in the next chapter—the why and the wherefore, this said Grizel's name operated so powerfully upon the females of our house.

(To be Continued.)

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER 1822.

The free trader Bombay merchant, Captain John Clarkson from London 4th of June, anchored in the harbour on Thursday last. By this opportunity came passengers, Mrs. Pouget, Mrs. Maillard, Mrs. Miguan, Miss. Palmer, Miss. Fenwick, Miss. A. Fenwick, Miss. Payne, Miss. Paget, Miss. Henshaw, Miss. D. Henshaw, Capt. Pouget, Lieut. Mignan, Dr. Gordon, John Ritchie Esq. Messrs. Skipper, Hallett, Lamotte, Ramsay and Jacob, *Cadets.*

Although we have, by the arrival of the Bombay Merchant, been put in the possession of English papers down to the 27th of May, we remain, nevertheless, in respect to foreign matters, still totally in suspence; for each new account regarding the long expected northern contest, appears a negation to it's antecedent; so that, those who have hitherto stood upon tiptoe, in expectation of the immediate approach of a great epocha in the History of the world, begin, now, to fall into a state of listless disinterestedness, totally regardless of the result.

The Emperor Alexander is said to have, at one time, considered the Turkish forces as a mere banditti, ill appointed and worse disciplined; but latterly, he is reported to have thought more respectably of them; nay, to have felt inclined to *pause* at the decisiveness of their diplomatic measures, the formidable, and well arranged aspects of their numerous, brave, and blood-thirsty Cohorts, and at the consequent mere chance that he would have, of success in the struggle.—Much truth there may be in this Imperial change of sentiment, but wishing not to meddle in state politics, we forbear to amplify the subject by any observations of our own.

From the London papers, we find that Russia and the United States of America, are involved in a very serious dispute, which must, if neither party abate it's pretensions, at no distant period, terminate in war. The quarrel arises out of a most extravagant claim by the Imperial autocrat, to all the North west coast of America, as far down as the 51st degree of North latitude, and an order *that no Vessel, other than Russian, should approach within a hundred Italian miles of the coast.*—The observations of some of our English contemporaries on this subject will be found in our subsequent columns, but we are quite in the dark, as to what part the British Government will take in the affair.—What would Russia have? Has she not territory enough already?

We are painfully concerned at the wretched state in which seven tenths of the people of the greater parts of the Provinces of Munster and Connaught in Ireland are pining.—Indeed, distress in its worst form seems to pervade almost the entire of that unhappy Country. It will prove, however, highly consolatory to every friend of humanity to be informed, that the most prompt measures bad been taken for the alleviation of the sufferers, and that subscriptions had been set on foot in London and every principal Town throughout the Kingdom with that object; which benevolent and praise worthy example, we sincerely hope, will speedily be followed by this happy and flourishing settlement, and in all parts of the Eastern Empire, till the objcet for which the measure was instituted is fully completed.

Much discontent had lately manifested itself among the Coal workers and Iron minors of Momouth-shire. Many parts of that beautiful, picturesque, and rich country are peculiarly favourable to the shelter and defence of Banditti, and lawless rabble, on which account the deluded offenders were enabled to establish themselves in inaccessible fastness, where they could annoy at pleasure with impunity. A party consisting of the Cheapstow Cavalry and Scotch Greys were employed to dislodge them, but did not accomplish their object without much annoyance from the deluded mountaineers, who threw down upon their adversaries large stones and pieces of rock.

A report is in circulation, that Battalions are to be Regimented, and that most, if not all, the Retired Officers, are to come back on the Army again. There is to be a Colonel to each Regiment, but no increase of field Officers in proportion.

Packets are now open, we understand, at the Post Master Generals' Office, for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ship R. S. Forbes, which will be closed on the 4th proximo.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. Lieut. Richard Ord, 1 | 12 Regt
Asst Sur. T. Napeir, 1 | 12 Regt.
Cadet, H. N. Ramsey
Lieut. R. Pouget, Engineers.
Cadet, H. Jacob.
" J. D. Hallett.
" H. J. Lamotte Infantry.
Surgeon G. Gordon.
Lieut Robt Mignan European Regt.
Capt G. H. Wellock 1st T. H. Artillery.
Cadet Edward Skipper.
DEPARTURES.—Sept T H. Graham 2 | 5 Regt.
Ensign A. Orr, E Regt.
Lieut. G. Marshall 3d Cavalry.
Lieut. W. A Welland,

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 19, Ship Bombay Merchant (Free Trader) John Clarkson, from London, 4 June.
23, Armed Prow Nurbada, Syrang Fuckera from Demaun.

PASSENGERS.

Per Bombay Merchant.—Captain and Mrs. Pouget, Mrs, Maillard, Miss Palmer, Miss Fenwick, Miss A, Fenwick, Miss Payne, Lieut, Mignan and Mrs, M, Dr, Gordon, Miss Pauget, Miss Henshaw, Miss D. Henshaw, Mr. Jas, Ritchie.
Cadets Mr, Skipper, Mr, Hallett.
Mr, Lamotte, Mr, Jacob,
Mr, Ramsay,

DEPARTURES.—Sept 20th The H, C, Cruizer Thetis, G. Walker to Surat.
22d Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomud to Taukara Bunder.
23d The H, C, Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut. J, M, Guy, to Persian Gulph.
Ditto The H, C, Cruizer Psyche, Lieut. G, B, Brucks, to Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

AUGUST.—19. Brig Nelly, Captain J. Newsom, from Bombay 12th July and Ceylon 4th August
22, American Brig Homer, Captain W. Foster, from Salem 9th March, and Batavia 21st July.
Do. Schooner Commerce, Captain S. Cole, from Bimlipatam, and Sonapore the 16th Aug.

OFF CALCUTTA.

18, Nancy, Ganges, American Ships Adonis and Henry, and the Dutch brig Favorite.

DEPARTURES.

27, East Indian, Captain Peter Roy, for Rangoon.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

By the Rangoon Packet,—For Rangoon:—Johncourt, Esq.
By the Ernest,—For the Mauritius:—M. M. De Marle, and Boudat.

By the La Clarissa.—To Bourbon:—Two Mr. Desetonys, and Mr. Duquenois.

PASSED TO SEA.

Wellington, Georgiana, David Clark, Dona Carneilita, Isabella Robertson, H. C. Ship Earl of Bacarras, Lady Kennaway, and Arab Ship Futtan Rohoman.

21, The Argyle, outward bound, remains at Diamond Harbour, and the American brig Homer, passed up.

The H. C. Ships Duchess of Athol, and Asia, with the Portuguese Ship St. Thiago Maior, remains at he new anchorage.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 3d Schoonar Highland Lass, Captain C. W. Eaton, from Bimlipatam 18th August.—4th, Ship Thalia, Captain James Haig, from London and Portsmouth 16th May.—Do Ship Daphne, Captain Chatfield, from London 13th May, and Johanna 9th August.—Do. Ship Agincourt, Captain James Mahon, from London and Downs 11th April, Madeira 8th May, and the Island of Johanna 7th August.—5th, H M. Ship Liffey, Commander Charles Grant, C. B from Trincomalie, 3d September.—Do. H. M. Sloop Curlew, Captain R. G. Dunlop, from Trincomalie 3d September.—Do. H. M. Sloop Sophia, Captain George Frenche from a Cruize.—8th. Ship Bengal Merchant, Captain A. Brown, from London 16th April, St. Jago 22d May, and Mauritius 14th August.—7th, Ship Hashmy, Captain J. J. Donham, from Bencoolen 17th August.—Do. Schooner Swan, Captain Thomas Ross, from Carrical 6th September.—Do. H. M. Ship Tees, Captain Thomas Coe, from Trincomalie 5th September.—Do. H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Captain Edmond Tincombe, from Trincomalie 6th September.—8th Ship Lady Kennaway, Captain C. Beach, from Calcutta 20th August.—9th Ship Earl Kellie, Captain R. Edmonds from Bencoolen 18th August.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 2d, H C Ship Prince Regent, Captain John Innes, for Calcutta.—5th, Ship Forbes, Capt. R. A. J. Ree' for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M Ship Liffey, Commodore C. Grant, C. B.
H. M. Ship Glasgow; Captain C. B. Doyle.
H. M. Sloop Curlew, Captain R. G Dunlop.
H. M. Sloop Sophie, Captain George Frenche.
H. M. Ship Tees, Captain Thomas Coe.
H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Capt. E. Tincombe.
Ship Windsor Castle, Captain Simon Lee.
Ship Duke of Lancaster, Capt. J. Davis.
Ship Elizabeth, Captain George Vint.
Ship Larkins, Captain H. R. Wilkinson.
Ship Daphne, Captain Chatfield.
Ship Agincourt, Captain James Mahon.
Ship Bengal Merchant, Captain A. Brown.
Ship Aram, Captain J. Daniels.
Ship Hashmy, Captain J. J. Denham.
Ship Lady Kennaway, Captain C Beach.
Ship Earl Kellie, Captain R Edmonds.
Brig Catherine, Captain J. L. Garrick.
Schooner Colombo.
Schooner Highland Lass, Captain C. W. Eaton.
Schooner Swan, Captain Thomas Ross.

General Register of Marriages Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

DEATH

At Ahmednugger on the 14th September, Frances Julia the infant Daughter, of Captain Laurie

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.

On the 5th August, at John's Cathedral, by the Senior Chaplain Revd. D. Corrie, William Huggins, Esq. to Miss Harriet Hawkins, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Rutledge, Bengal Establisment.

BIRTHS.

At Barrackpore, on the 11th August, the Lady of Captain S. Hawthorne, of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, of Twins, (Boys.)

At Fort William, on the 14th August, the Lady of Major Henry Faithfull, of the Artillery, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Barrackpore on the 11th August, the Infant Twins of Captain S. Hawthorne, of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the morning of the 12th August, the Lady of Captain S. Hawthorne, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry. A few hours have deprived an afflicted Husband of a most exemplary Wife, tried Friend and Constant Companion, and her surviving Children are suddenly bereft of the fostering care of a most affectionate Parent.

On the 17th August, Mrs. M. Esperanza, aged 35 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

At Allipy, on the 23d August, by the Reverend Mr. Jefferson, Captain Thomas Cox, Commissariat Department, to Eliza, Daughter of W Anderson Esq.

On Monday, the 9th inst. at St. Mary's Church, by the Revd. Mr. Lewis, Serjeant Major George Gurnell, of the Engineers Department, to Miss Emelia Helen Young.

BIRTHS.

At the Presidency, on the 9th instant, the Lady of Jonh Dent, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At the Presidency, on the 7th instant, the Lady of Captain R. H. Russell, 6th Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.

At Cochin, on the 29th August, the Lady of Wm. Harris, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 21st August, the Lady of Major Hackett, of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 24th August, the Lady of C. M Lushington, Esq of a Son.

At Vepery, on Monday the 9th instant, the Lady of John De Urilla, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

At New Town Cuddalore, on the 6th instant, Mr. Conductor J. E. Glaser deeply regretted by his friends and all who had the pleasure his acquaintance

At Madras, on Sunday the 8th instant, Margaret Louisa, Infant daughter of Mr. Sub-Conducter W. W. Brady, of the Ordnance Department, aged 1 year 2 months, and 18 h days.

Wreck of the '*Fame*."—In the night of Friday the 14th of June, on Board the hapless "*Fame*." Mary Catherine Isabella Evans eldest Daughter of Henry Cartwright Baukes, Military Chaplain at Trichinopoly.—She was an affectionate, sweet tempered, amiable Child, and a favorite with all who knew her. Her loss is poignantly felt and deeply deplored by her bereaved Parents; one of whom, with a younger Daughter, was, on this heart rending occasion, mercifully rescued from the jaws of Death: the other, left to go on his way sorrowing, records this very inadequate tribute of affection to the Memory of a beloved Child.

But I will dry my eyes, and rest in peace.
Till there again we meet, where pain and sorrows cease.

At Baulpilly, on his route to Madras, on the 8th ultimo, John Hastie, Esq. M. D.—Praise is so generally lavished on the dead—that it is no longer eulogium—the virtues, and acquirements of Dr. Hastie, will long be remembered by many, who had opportunities of witnessing and of appreciating his excellence.

Calcutta.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE, PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

(*From this Day's Exchange Price Current,*)

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable	17	8 *a*	17	12
Non-Remittable	9	4 *a*	9	8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 per Cent
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange	5
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5
Half yearly dividend in 1st instant	7 5 7

BANK SHARES—Premium 39 *a* 40 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA.

PUY.				SELL	
d	*s*	*d*		*s*	*d*
2 1	*a* 2	1½	On London 6 Month's sight, per Sicca Rupee	2 1½	*a* 2 2

Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees 92
Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Bills on Court of Directors, 10 Months' date 18 *a* 19 per Cent.
Ditto ditto, 14 ditto, 16 0 *a* 16 8 per Cent.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sa. Rs	205 0	*a*	206 0	per 100
Dubloons,	30 8	*a*	31 8	each
Joes, or Pezas,	17 8	*a*	17 12	"
Dutch Ducats,	4 4	*a*	4 12	"
Louis D'ors,	8 4	*a*	8 8	"
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190 4	*a*	190 8	per 100
Star Pagodas,	3 6½	*a*	3 7	6 each.
Sovereigns,	9 8	*a*	10 0	
Bank of England Notes,	9 8	*a*	10 0	

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Monday afternoon, an Inquest was summoned by the Coroner of Calcutta to enquire into the circumstances that led to the death of Gunga Ram, a Bengalee Man, who died in the Native Hospital sometime in the course of that day. In the HURKARU of Saturday we inserted an account of a Singular Robbery, as communicated to us; but we were not then aware the wound given to the delinquent was of so serious a nature, as it shortly turned out to be; and as the case seems to involve some nice legal distinctions, we shall here give as nearly as possible, the substance of the evidence elicited by the Coroner's Jury.

Mr. Thomas Measures, who committed the unfortunate act, lately arrived in this country from England, as a Merchant, and lodged with his wife in the House of Mr. Clements, No. 150, Durrumtollah. The deceased was a Surdar Bearer in the service of Mr. Clements, having been in his employ only from the 18th of July to the 11th of the present month, when the event happened. On Saturday the 10th instant, Mr. Measures mentioned to Mrs. Clements that one of his silver, spoons had been stolen; and one Sunday the 11th when she returned from Divine Service, he again informed her that other two of his silver spoons had been stolen from his room; and intimated to her that he would endeavour to detect the thief by secreting himself in his room unknown to any of the servants or others in the house. Mr. Measures accordingly went out that same day, (Sunday) with this view; and as he was going out, he met the deceased, who asked him when he would return? Mr. Measures answered, not before 10 o'clock at night. He however returned, and placed himself in the room; another Bearer whose usual duty it was, brought a candle to the room, about half past 6 o'clock: at that time both Mr. and Mrs. Measures were in the room. Mrs. Clements mentioned to her husband in the evening that Mr. Measures was secreted in the room for the purpose of detecting the thief. Soon after, or about half past 7 o'clock, Mr. Clements heard his name called twice or thrice, with the addition of "I have caught the thief;—I have caught the Thief." He, his Son-in-Law and Mr. Edward Whitfield, Mariner, immediately ran down stairs, and going to the place from which the voice seemed to proceed, they found the door of the room occupied by Mr. Measures fastened with a padlock on the outside. This door consists of venetians from top to bottom; and on raising them and looking through, they saw the window opposite to it open, and heard Mr, Measures exclaim "He is out!" He is out!" Instantly they heard a shot fired off in the room: at this moment Mr. Leiscester saw the flash and Mr. Measures standing in the room, within 3 feet of the window. Im-

heard a man (supposed to be the deceased) exclaim "O BAPRE, BAPRE!" (Alas, alas*) The voice seemed to proceed from the near garden gate, which is about ten or twelve feet from the window. Some of them than ran out, and saw the deceased proceeding along towards the gate holding his side, and he fell down at the porch in a senseless state. Being carried to the Native Hospital, he lingered there till Monday the 19th instant, when he died.

Mr. Hornett the head assistant in the Native Hospital deposed on oath, that he had no doubt the man died of the wound, which from the first appeared to be inevitably mortal. The whole of the shot (which was No. 5) lodged, without spreading, in his left side, broke some of the ribs, and penetrated the intestines.

To return to the room—when Mr. and Mrs. Clements, Mr. Whitfield and Mr. Leicester entered, just after this occurrence, they found Mr. Measures there and he declared to them the circumstances of the case, which he afterwards confirmed by making affidavit before before Mr. Alsop, Justice of the Peace. According to his statement he had placed himself in the room, and taken his seat at the end of the bed, with the view of watching for and detecting the Thief. He had also prepared himself by loading the gun with only about half a charge, not intending to do him much injury, but perhaps give him a few drops about the legs. A sample of the lead drops was produced, of the size called No. 5. It was not in evidence to whom the gun belonged, no person having ever seen it before in his possession, or about his room—except Mr. Leicester, who saw it in the room when passing through it a few days before. When Gunga Ram entered, he allowed him to open a drawer and begin taking out some articles, and then started out upon him. The deceased was thunderstruck, dropped the articles, and began to make Sulaams and beg forgiveness. Mr. Measures shut the window by which the Bearer had entered and went towards the door which was locked, and shouted out for assistance. [From his calling out "*I have caught the thief*" to the firing of the piece, was according to evidence, about two minutes.] The Bearer taking advantage of his being at the door, ran to the window, unbolted it and sprung out. Mr. Measures then fired after him, more with a view, he says, of giving alarm than any thing else.

At the examination before the Magistrate the wounded man asked Mr. Measures "Why, if you thought me a Thief, did you not seize me instead of shooting me?" Mr. Measures answered "I did not chose to seize you. I fired to give an alarm."

When the deceased was got lying wounded at the porch—no property was found about him: when the witness entered the room immediately after the occurrence, they saw no plate or other property lying about or other traces of robbery, The duty of the deceased as Sundar Bearer, was to clean the furniture, pull the punkah &c. He used to tuck in Mr. Measure's curtain, and bring his lights, and indeed made himself very officious, and acted as his interpreter, as the deceased spoke English fluently and Mr. Measures had but lately arrived in the country; but Mr, Clements did not conceive he had any right to be at that part of the House at that time of the night.

* *Bapre*—"O Father!" An exclaimation used by the Natives when under affliction—This explanation seemed necessary; as the common abuse of the word has associated it with ideas of ridicule.

At the time the shot was fired, the outer gater is stated to have been shut; and the only mode of escape therefore would have been by struggling with and overcoming the Durwan, or jumping over the garden wall, which is said to be 4 feet high inside and 5 feet or 5½ feet out-side.

The Coroner's Inquest returned a Verdict of MANSLAUGHTER against Mr. Measures who has entered into recognisances before Sir F. Macnaghten, with two Sureties in 10,000 rupees each, and himself in 20,000 rupees to appear and stand his trial next Sessions.

[*Bengal Hurkaru,—August* 21.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Shipping Report of yesterday, announced the arrival of the Ship HERCULES, Captain John Heron, from the Coast of Chili, the 26th of March, and the island Timor the 14th of February. We copy this exactly as it stands in the Report, but suspect there is some confusion of dates.

A Circular was issued from the Bankshall yesterday afternoon, giving an extract from the Report from the Ship HERCULES, to the following effect:

"Before we left Chili, BENEVEDOS had been taken prisoner and executed, which made every thing tranquil in Chili.

"SIR THOMAS HARDING, arrived in His Majesty's Ship CREOLE, at Valparaiso from Lima, on the 8th March.

"The Royal Troops had still possession of the coast about Avisia; every thing seemed peaceable in and about Lima.

"SAN MARTIN after having appointed a Governor in Lima, during his absence, had sailed (as was reported) for Guyaquil.

"We arrived at Pitcairn's Island on the 5th May, and landed the presents, which were sent to the Inhabitants from a Gentleman in Calcutta. JOHN ADAMS was still alive, and the rest of the Inhabitants 53 in number."

RUNJIT SING, LAHORE THE 20TH JUNE.—Surdar Runjit Sing Bahadoor, having marched from Ramkhana, and crossed the River, arrived at Uknore; and as the climate of the place is very healthy and agreeable, he gave orders for getting a house to be prepared for him, to lodge in. He asked his companions why, as he was in friendship with the English, Captain Mirel, (qu?) was coming in the territories of Malwa and Jungul with his troops. They replied that he was going to Beersey in the territories of Ranee (Queen Sudakoomar.) Immediately Surdar Runjit Sing Bahadoor having called Goburgund Sing and Maha Sing, ordered them to go to Lahore in the course of three days and to coax out a deed of gift from the Ranee,, who was in confinement, in these terms: "I have given, out of my own pleasure, the Pergunna of Beersy together with the fort and other territories, to Surdar Rungit Sing Bahadoor." They instantly departed for Lahore.

Dated Umer-sur, the 21st June.—Surdar Runjit Sing Bahadoor is at the fort in Uknore as usual. He ordered all his companions and commanders of troops to go to Lahore, and said to them that he would himself be there in the course of three days; but within this time he heard that Captain Mirel was very anxious to go to the Pergunna of Bidsy in the territories of Ranee Suda Koomur, and that he would soon be at Lahore. He wrote a letter to Goruck Sing, desiring him to go Suda Koomur, and by importunities contrive to get the fort in Bidsy in his name by a deed of gift. Yesterday the Surdar Bahadoor having called Goholaul Sing, personally put on his head a cap of mourning, on account of his father's death. After this he presented him a valuable khilaut with kulkhy and surpaish, having appointed him the Governor of Humooe.

Pasha of Egypt.—A Bazar report mentions that the Pasha of Egypt has been assassinated by one of the Beys. We know not what credit the story deserves; perhaps it is a mistake caused by confounding the fate of the Pasha of Janina with that of the Egyptian ruler.

Ship Sophia.—By Letters from the Ship Sophia, dated Simon's Bay, the 23d of May, we learn that she had encountered most unpleasant weather on her voyage from hence. One of the Letters says.—

"We got in here at 10 last night, the Captain rather daring, the rocks and breakers through the the dark, in preference to risking the loss of the fair wind, we had at *length* obtained, after buffetting about from the 28th ultimo, in alternate storms and calms and adverse weather.

The first hurricane lasted a week and made us suffer the greatest inconveniences, and sustain a good share of damage in our chains or channels, and the iron part of our tiller, and again our spare wooden one. We shipped a few dreadful seas one sweeping over the poop and knocking away one of the dead lights of our cabin, the star-board round house.

Captain Reynold is a very worthy and agreeable man, attentive and skilful professionally, liberal in his sentiments, and correct in all his conduct.

We found here only arrived yesterday the ABBERTON, Captain Gilpin, and the KINGSTON, Captain Bowen, the day before. They left Bengal many weeks prior to the SOPHIA, and Madras earlier than we did Bengal, so that *we* have had, in spite of all, good luck. Those Ships encountered the same gale as ourselves, and the latter suffered very materially I hear.

We spoke a few days ago the Brig BROUGHAM for the Cape; but she has not made her apperance yet here; she probably may have gone to Table Bay, which we should have done had our Ship been in proper condition. We spoke the BENCOOLEN, Captain Anstice, on the 12th, all well, but she too had encountered the gale, She was not to put in to the Cape. The only other vessel we fell in with was the HERO, a Dutch ship from Batavia for Antwerp direct.

We do not expect to quit the Cape before the 1st week of next month at the soonest, and not to reach England earlier than the close of August."

Bengal Hurkaru,—August 24.

TWELFTH AND LAST DAY'S DRAWING;

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 5506 Prize of 160,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 1463 Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 1733 3774 5936 5588 1555 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 4849 4625 5040 5160 1868 2218 1698
1367 2415 4499 5743 3950 5682 487
1510 5244 1808 4940 4680 1052 5986
Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper. September, 10th 1822.

On England—at 30days' sight 1s. 10d. per Madras Rupee. } nominal.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 11d. per do. }
at 6 months' sight 2s. per do. }
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 17½ per cent. prem.
Unremittable 14 „ „

APPOINTMENT.

Sir James Home, *Bart* Assistant to the Collector of Sea Customs in Malabar and Canara.

After the Gazette was sent to the Press, we received the report of the arrival of the *Thalia*, Captain Haig, from Portsmouth the 16th of May.

PASSENGERS.—*For Madras*: Miss G. Waugh, Miss C. Waugh; Messrs. W. G. Smith, and W. A. Saxon, Cadets.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Buckingham, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Kuhlan, Mrs. Delnam, Misses M. Andrews, S. Imlock, E. Allen, S. Rose, C. Delnam, H. Delnam, A. Kuhlan; Capt. Delnam; Mr. Kuhlan, Mr. J. P. Barnett, Asst. Surgeon; Messrs. R. Riddell, B. Stewart, Cadets; Mr. R. Gillert, Free Mariner—*Children*: Misses J. Delnam, G. Delnam, W. T. Ferguson, G. T. Ferguson, and Green—Masters W. Green, and T. W. Green.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

MADRAS:—Thursday, September 5, 1822

The Ship *Daphne*, Captain Chatfield, from England the 13th of May, arrived in the Roads last evening—As also the *Agincourt*, Captain Mahon, from the Downs the 11th of April, last from Johanna.

PASENGERS BY THE *Daphne*:—Mrs. Pulham, Mrs. Paulin, Mrs. Edwards and 3 Children Miss Godwell, Mr. Pulham, Mr. Paulin, Mr. Edwards, Captain Preston, N. I. Lieutenant Lawless, H. M. 54th Reg. Mr. M. Grath, Asst. Surgeon, and Mr. Adams Cadet.

H. M. Ship *Liffey*, bearing the broad Pendant of Commodore GRANT, C. B. arrived in the Roads this morning from Trincomalie. The *Liffey* anchored under the customary Salutes.

Supplement to the Gov. Gazette, Sept. 5.

FROM THE ARMY LIST FOR MAY.

Promotions, Appointments, &c. during the Month of April, 1822.

Brevet.—Lieutenant colonel honorable H. B. Lygon, 1st life guards, to be colonel in the army, 24th march 1822; major lord J. T. H. Somerset, half pay Watteville's regiment, to be lieutenant colonel do., 19th July 1821.

2d life guards—J. Cuthbert, to be cornet and sub lieutenant by purchase, vice lord F. Conyghan, 9th dragoons 14th January 1822.

Royal horse guards.—lieutenant lord W. P. Lennox, to be captain by purchase, vice Villiers, retired 28th march 1822; cornet Hotchkin, to be lieutenant by purchase, do.

3d dragoon guards.—cornet Greene, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Abercrompy, 12th dragoons, 21st march 1822; W. Mitchell, to be cornet by purchase, do.

1st dragoons.—honorable H. T. Leeson, to be cornet by purchase, vice Kentchbull 1st dragoon guards 4th april 1822.

2d dragoons.—lieutenant Sturges, to be captain by purchase, vice James, retired 4th April 1822, cornet Horam, to be lieutenant by purchase do.; W. Hull, to be cornet by purchase do.

7th dragoons.—lieutenant honorable G. B. Molyneux, to be captain by purchase, vice Douglas, retired 11th april 1822; cornet Inge, to be lieutenant by purchase, do. lord A. Paget, to be cornet by purchase, do.

18th dragoons.—R. Unwin, to be cornet by purchase, vice Scarlett, 9th dragoons 4th april 1822.

Grenadier guards.—ensign and lieutenant Cameron, to be lieutenant and captain by purchase, vice honourable H. V. Vernon, retired 28th April 1822; honorable J. St. Clair, to be ensign and lieutenant by purchase, do.

4th foot. lieutenant Gregg, to be adjutant vice Kelly, quarter master 28th April 1822; ensign and adjutant Kelly, to be quarter master vice Mullaly, dead do.

17th foot.—assistant surgeon Ardley, to be surgeon, vice Maxton, dead 21st April 1822.

26th foot.—ensign Clayfield, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Kyle, promoted 28th march 1822; P. P. Brehant, to be ensign by purchase do.

50th foot.—brevet lieutenant colonel Price, from 58th foot to be major vice Poe, dead 28th march 1822; ensign Greenwood, from 2d w. i. r. to be lieutenant vice Steward, dead do.

51st foot.—lieutenant Powell, to be captain by purchase vice Minchin, retired 28th march 1822.

54th foot.—lieutenant Burnett, to be captain by purchase vice Emett, retired 28th march 1822.

58th foot.—lieutenant Firebrace, to be captain by purchase vice Montgomery, retired 28th march 1822; ensign Seymour, to be lieutenant by purchase, do.; honorable R. Petre, to be ensign by purchase, do.

62d foot.—lieutenant Godfree, to be captain by purchase vice Eaton, retired 4th march 1822; ensign Wilson, to be lieutenant by purchase 11th do.; gentleman cadet G. Berkeley, from royal military college to be ensign by purchase do.

82d foot.—J. S. Gore, to be ensign by purchase, vice Charleton, retired 28th march 1822.

91st foot.—cornet Fancourt, from 17th dragoons be lieutenant by purchase, vice Farmar, 7th dragoon guards 28th march 1822.

1st royal veteran battalion.—captain Gibson, from late 10th veteran battalion to be captain vice Mitchell, cancelled 25th Dec. 1821; captain Chisholm, from late 4th veteran battalion to be captain vice Young, cancelled do.; captain Appleton, from late 8th veteran battalion to be captain do.; lieutenant Young, from late 7th veteran battalion to be lieutenant vice Lynch, cancelled do.; lieutenant Longworth, from late 10th veteran battalion to be lieutenant vice Hann, cancelled do; lieutenant Ferguson from late 4th veteran battalion to be lieutenant vice Anderson, cancelled do.

2d royal veteran battalion.—captain Galbraith, from late 4th veteran battalion to be captain 25th December 1821; lieutenant Herbeot, from late 8th veteran battalion to be lieutenant vice Hood, cancelled do.; ensign Edgelow, from late 8th veteran battalion to be ensign, do.; ensign Norton from late 9th veteran battalion to be ensign do.; ensign Mair, from late 4th veteran battalion to be ensign do.

3d royal veteran battalion.—captain Douglas, from late 10th veteran battalion to be captain 25th December 1821; lieutenant Ireland, from late 6th veteran battalion to be lieutenant do.

A. veteran battalion.—paymaster Hounson, from half pay 4th veteran battalion to be paymaster 4th April 1822.

A. veteran company.—brevet major D'Alton, from 90th foot to be captain 4th April 1822; lieutenant Borges, from late 10th veteran battalion to be lieutenant, do.; ensign Walker, from late 5th veteran battalion to be ensign do.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Royal Artillery.—1st lieutenant Hennis, from half pay to be 1st lieutenant vice Lovett, half pay 1st march 1822.

Royal Engineers.—gentleman cadet J. Radcliffe, to be 2d lieutenant 28th march 1822; gentleman cadet E. Vicars, to be 2d lieutenant do.

The undermentioned Officers of the H. E. I. C. Service to have temporary rank of captain in the army:—

Captain Macfarlaine, to be adjutant of depot at Chatham 28th march 1822; capt. Paterson, on recruiting service, do.

Exchanges.

Colonel Campbell, from 6th, foot, with colonel, Nair half pay 90th foot; brevet lieutenant colonel Wilson, from 4th foot, with brevet lieutenant colonel Sir E. K. Williams, half pay portuguese service; major Babington, from 14th dragoons, with Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. Fitz Clarence, half pay 24th dragoons; Major Brice, from 3d dragoon guards, with Major Martin, 93d foot; Major Gordon, from 21st foot, with Major Lenn, half pay 3d ceylon regiment; Captain Holbech, from 6th dragoons receiving difference between full pay Troop and full pay Company, with Major Dunn, half pay 91st foot; Captain Fenton, 13th foot, receiving difference with Major Aitken, half pay 21st dragoons; Lieut. Miles, from 5th dragoon guards, rec. difference with Lieut. *Hon.* J. Kennedy, half pay 7th foot; Lieut. Cuffe, from 7th dragoon guards, rec. diff. with Lieut. Everard, half pay; Lieut. Cobbold, from 1st dragoons, rec. diff. with Lieut. Daubuz, half pay 10th dragoons; Lieut. Eltan, from 15th dragoons, rec. diff. with Lieut. Jolliffe, half pay 19th dragoons; Lieut. Griffiths, from 2d foot, rec. diff. with Lieut Graham, half pay 36th foot; Lieut. Franklin, from 14th foot, with Lieut. Maxwell, half pay 6th foot; Lieut. Barnetson, from 15th foot, rec. diff. with Lieutenant Hope, half pay 92d foot; Lieut. Hudson, from 40th foot, rec. diff. with Lieut. Butler, half pay 22d foot; Lieutenant Mill, from 40th foot, rec. diff with Lieut. Dalrymple, half pay 2d W. I. R.; Lieut. Tinling, from 57th foot, rec. diff. with Lieut. Keating, half pay 1st dragoons; Lieut. Lewin, from 71st foot, rec. diff. with Lieut. Dashwood, half pay 19th dragoons; Lieut. Maclean, from 86th foot, rec. diff. with Lieut. Grey, half pay 33d foot; Lieut. Uniacke, from rifle brigade, rec. diff. with Lieut. Boileau, half pay; Ensign and Lieut. Glanville, from grenadier guards, rec. diff. with Cornet Davidson, half pay 19th dragoons: Cornet Page, from 4th dragoon guards, receiving diff. with Cornet Brooke, half pay 19th dragoons; Cornet Ainslie, from 1st dragoons, rec. diff. with Cornet Eccles, half pay 9th dragoons; Ensign Dely, from 2d W. I. R. with Ensign Henry, half pay York light infantry volunteers; Quarter Master Sheridan, from 89th foot, with Quarter Master Edwards, half pay 22d dragoons; Assistant Surgeon Steele, from 8th foot, with Assistant Surgeon Scott, half pay 5th Veteran batralion.

Resignations and Retirements.

Captains.—Villiers, Royal Horse Guards; James, 2d Dragoons; *Hon.* H. V. Vernon, Grenadier Guards; Minchin, 51st Foot; Emett, 54th Foot; Montgomery, 58th Foot; Eaton, 62d Foot.

Lieutenant.—Hewitt, 8th Dragoons.

Ensign.—Charleton, 82d Foot.

Dismissed.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General John Seaman.

Appointment Cancelled.

Assistant-Surgeon, Greig, 4th Dragoons.

Deaths.

Major General—Hardyman, 17th foot, Bengal, 28th November 1821.

Lieutenant colonel.—Stewart, half pay, 1st foot, Edinburgh, 17th March 1822.

Majors—Scott, 50th foot, on passage from Jamaica on board the Ship Lady Popham, 22d March 1822; Berbie, half pay, Roll's regiment, 14th November 1821.

Captains—Savage, 89th foot, Alleppie, Madras, 19th October 1821; De Sebisch, half pay, 7th Line K. G. L. 22d December; De Rongemont, half pay, 8th do. Hanover, 12th do.

Lieutenants—Short 44th foot, April 1822; D'Acre, 65th foot, on board the Ship Arab, 29th August 1821; Blacker, 65th foot, Surat, Bombay, 4th October; Pallington, 1st Ceylon regiment Ceylon; Lynch, retired, 3d veteran battalion, 4th April 1822; Grant, half pay, 46th foot, Limarick; Sutherland, half pay, 122d foot Dornoch, 8th March 1822; Lawford, half pay, garrison battalion, 8th December 1821; *Sir* B. B. H. Soame, *Bt.* half pay, Elford's corps, 21st January 1822.

Ensigns—Wheatley, 28th foot; M'Leod, 78th foot, France, 23d March 1822; Heise, half pay, 1st light infantry, King's German Legion, Hanover, 12th do.

Quarter masters—Mullaly, 4th foot; Bourke, half pay, 22d dragoons; Smith, half pay, 25th dragoons, Bellesbridge, near Dublin, 31st March 1822.

Medical department—Staff surgeon Dockard, half pay 19th April 1822: staff surgeon Roy, half pay Ft. George Mar.: staff assistant surgeon Napier, Chatham, 15th April; assistant surgeon Boyd, 21st foot, Berbice, 6th February; assistant surgeon Agnew, half pay, 7th West India R.; assistant surgeon James O'Beirne, late of 14th foot, Lucknow, Berhampore, Bengal, 23d September 1821.

WAR-OFFICE, 27th April 1822.

Additions and Alterations too late for insertion in their respective places.

Brevet captain Gray, royal african corps, to be major in the army, 7th March 1822.

1st life guards—lieutenant Locke, from half pay 34th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Terr . exchange, receiving difference, 29th do; T. Millard, to be cornet

and sub-lieutenant by purchase, vice Locke, 34th foot, do.

1st dragoon guards—cornet Davies, from half pay 12th dragoons, to be cornet, vice Campbell, exchanges, receiving difference, 18th April.

1st foot—lieutenant Suter, from half pay 28th foot to be lieutenant, vice Orrok, dead 25th July 1821; ensign Sherburne, from 70th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Wardrop, dead, 18th April 1822.

8th foot—A. H. *Lord* Dorchester, to be ensign by, purchase, vice Ward, retired, do.

30th foot—captain Gray, from half pay, to be captain, vice Fullerton, exchanges, receiving difference, 22d September 1821; lieutenant Barlow, from 59th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Garvey, dead, 1st August.

34th foot—lieutenant Rice, from 46th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Ashhurst, exchanges, 25th October.

44th foot—lieutenant Williams, from 86th foot, to be lieutenant, vice North, exchanges, 18th April 1822.

46th foot—R. Lawrie, to be ensign, vice Carroll, cancelled, do.

50th foot—lieutenant Browne, to be captain, vice Scott, dead, do.; ensign Willes, to be lieutenant, do.; ensign Ross, from half pay 67th foot, to be ensign do.

51st foot—ensign Miller, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Powell, promoted, do; Sir W. Scott, *Bt.* to be ensign by purchase, do.

54th foot—ensign and adjutant Dowdall, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Burnett, promoted, 17th do; ensign Thomas, to be lieutenant, 18th do; gentlemen cadet L. P. Townshend, from royal military college to be ensign by purchase, do;

65th foot—ensign Fitz Maurice, to be lieutenant vice Madden, dead, 13th June 1821; lieutenant Carrol, from 17th foot to be lieutenant, vice Mainwaring, exchanges, 11th Octocer; R. Campbell, to be ensign, vice Fitz Maurice, 18th April 1822.

67th foot—captain Dwyer, from half pay 84th foot, to be captain, vice Rowan, exchanges, 10th October, 1821.

70th foot—lieutenant Laing, from half pay 31st foot, to be lieutenant, vice Smith, exchanges, receiving difference, 11th April 1822.

74th foot—captain Stewart, to be major by purchase, vice Manners, retired, 18th do.

80th foot—major Pitt, to be lieutenant colonel by purchase, vice Cookson, retired, do; captain Harpur, to be major by purchase, do.

87th foot—D. A. Courtayne, to be ensign, vice Burney, east india company's service, do.

1st royal veteran battalion—ensign Doyle, to be adjutant, vice Ross, do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hospital assistant Sulery, to be assistant surgeon, to the forces, 18th April 1822; Rev. R. W. Tunney, from half pay chaplain to the forces, vice Jenkins, dead, 8th March.

Gov. Gaz. September, 5.

FROM THE ARMY LIST FOR MAY.

Warrant for subjecting the Pay of the Soldier in Regiments of the Line on their Passage to and from India, in Ships employed by the East India Company, to the same Rate of Stoppage as is made from the Pay of Soldiers on their Passage to and from other Stations abroad.

GEORGE R.

Whereas it has been represented unto us, that, by means of certain exceptions to the General Regulations of our service, the Pay of the Non-commissioned Officers, Corporals, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Privates of our Regiments of the Line, whilst victualled by the East India Company during the passage to and from India in ships employed by the said Company, is subjected to a stoppage of 3½d. per diem only for provisions, notwithstanding that a stoppage of 6d per diem is made from the Pay of Soldiers of the same rank whilst on board Transports; and whereas upon full consideration we are satisfied that there is no sufficient reason for continuing this distinction, Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that the deduction to be made from the Pay of Non commissioned Officers, Corporals, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Private Men of our Regiments of Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Infantry of the Line, when on their passage to and from the East Indies in Ships employed by the East India Company, and not finding their own provisions, shall be the same as on the passage to and from other stations abroad, viz *Sixpence per diem*.

We are further pleased to direct that the present Regulation shall take effect from 25th March, 1822, as to Troops embarking for India, and from the 25th of the month in which the Regulation shall have been received at the several stations in India as to Troops embarking from that country.

And for so doing this shall be to all persons whom it doth or may concern a sufficient warrant, authority and direction

Given at our Court at Carlton Palace, this 2d day of February, 1822, in the Third Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

PALMERSTON.

Warrant ordering that no Soldier enlisting in the Army subsequently to the 24th of April, 1822, shall be entitled to any Pension for Service a one, until he shall have completed Twenty-one years in the Infantry, or Twenty-four Years in the Cavalry.

GEORGE R.

Whereas His late Majesty, by His Royal Warrant, bearing date the 7th day of October, 1806, was pleased to establish Regulations for fixing the Pensions to which Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers were to become entitled on their discharge by reason of the expiration of certain periods of service: and whereas in the present circumstances of the service, we do not deem it expedient to allow Pensions for service alone for a less period than Twenty-one Years:

Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that no Soldier who shall enlist into Our Army after the 24th day of April 1822, shall be entitled to any Pension for service alone, until he shall have completed Twenty-one Years in the Infantry, or Twenty-four years in the Cavalry, but that if discharged after those respective periods of service, or is invalided, disabled, or wounded, he shall be entitled to a Pension according to the Rules established by the said Regulations as fully and effectually as if this Our Warrant had not been issued.

Given at Our Court at Carlton Palace, this 26th day of March, 1822, in the Third Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

PALMERSTON.

COURIER OFFICE.

We have a succession of Shipping arrivals to announce, and amongst them there are no less than three Free Traders; the *Daphne*, Captain Chatfield—the *Thalia*, Captain Haig—and the *Agincourt*, Captain Mahon. The two former sailed from Portsmouth on the 13th of May—and the latter from the Downs the 11th of April, and Madeira the 8th of the following Month.

The Post Office Packets by the *Agincourt*, contained 500 Letters—by the *Thalia* 300 Letters—and by the *Daphne*, 150 Letters for this Presidency.

Passengers per Daphne.—Mrs. Paulin, Mrs. Pulham, Mrs. Edwards & 3 Children Miss Godvell; Mr Paulin, Mr. Pulham, Mr Edwards; Mr. M Grath, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Adams, Cadet; Captain Preston, N. I. and Lieutenant Lawless, H. M. 54th Regt.

Per Thalia for Madras.—Miss G. Waugh, Miss C. Waugh; Messrs. W. G. Smith, and W. A. Saxon, Cadets.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Buckingham, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Kuhlan, Mrs. Delnam, Misses M Andrews, S. Imlock, E. Allen, S. Rose, C. Delnam, H. Delnam, A. Kuhlan; Capt. Delnam; Mr. Kuhlan. Mr. J. P. Barnett, Asst. Surgeon; Messrs. R Riddell, B Steward, Cadets; Mr. R. Gillert, Free Mariner—*Children*: Misses J Delnam, G. Delnam, W. T Ferguson, G. T. Ferguson, and Green—Masters W. Green, and T. W. Green,

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Yesterday morning His Majesty's Ship *Liffey*, bearing the broad Pendant of *Commodore* CHARLES GRANT, C. B., and H. M. Sloops *Curlew* and *Sophia*, anchored in the Roads from Trincomallie, under the appropriate Salutes.

The *Commodore* landed under all the customary honors last evening.

The *Moira* will continue her voyage to-morrow evening, and the *Hope* on Sunday. The *Moira* has been taken up by Government to convey a detachment of Troops to Masulipatam.

Sup. to the Mad. Courier,—Sept. 6.

The *Bengal Merchant*, Capt. Brown, arrived on Friday from London 10th of April, and last from Port Louis, which she left on the 14th ultimo.

Passengers.—Mrs. Prichard, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Bell, Miss Sherman; Robert Brooke, Esq. Richard Holdsworth Esq P. Earl, Esq. Capt. Budd, Lieut. Longford, Lieut. Buchanan, Doctor Bailie, Messrs. Turnbull, Traill, McFarland, Stewart, D. Buchanan, Sherman, Reddy, and Corbett.

H. M. Ship *Tees and the Hashmy* came in on Friday—the former from Trincomallie, the letter from Bencoolen.

The *Lady Kennaway* bound for England arrived in the Roads on Sunday. She will continue her voyage in a day or two.

A large detachment of Troops embarked yesterday morning on broad the Ships *Moira* Captain Hornblow, and *Reliance*, Capt. Pike. They sailed in the evening. That fine appointed Ship the *Moira* proceeds on to Calcutta after landing her Troops, and will return to Madras about Christmas-day on her way to England.

The *Hope*, Capt. Flint sailed for Calcutta yesterday.

The *Thalia* proceeded on her voyage on Friday.

The *Duke of Lancaster* is now ready for Sea, and will procced on her voyage this evening.

Passengers—Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss A. Brown, Captain Miller, Rev. Mr. Willis, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Olive, Mr Wardell, Mr. Ramus, H. M. 30th Regt. and Mr Nash.

[*Appendix to the Mad. Courier,—Sept.* 10.

English Extracts.

LONDON GAZETTE, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1822.

[This Gazette contains the ceremonial of the investiture of Lieut.-gen. Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin, Major-gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, and Major-gen. Sir John Cameron, with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.—Likewise notices that the honour of Knighthood has been conferred on R. H. Blosset, Esq. on his appointment to be Chief Justice in Bengal; on Charles Ker, of Gateshaw, in Boxboroughshire, M. D. late a member of the Army Medical Board; and on Willingham Franklin, Esq. on his appointment to be one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.—And the return to Parliament of John Douglas, Esq. of Grantham, Lincolnshire vice Mr. Fownes Luttrell, vacated.]

[*The Observer,—April* 22.

FROM THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN MAY 25.

PARIS MAY 18.—The greatest triumph ever experienced in France since the establishment of the Representative system, was achieved yesterday, in the election of the four constitutional candidates—Ternaux, De la Borde, Got, and Tripier; an event which will, it is supposed, have a wonderful influence on the general state of affairs and government, as it at once proves how effectually the ministers are despised. The majority in favour of the liberals was very considerable. It would be difficult to describe the importance attached to the result of this affair, and still more so, to give an idea of the joy it has diffused through all classes. It has, in fact, crowned the utmost ambition of the liberal party, and far exceeded their most sanguine expectations, for they only calculated on two of the number.—The riots at Lyons, they say were much more serious than the papers have stated. It is

known that 300 of the soldiery were disarmed by the populace, and that having made it up afterwards, they embraced each other, and drank together in sign of fraternization. Tournon, the Prefect, is to be made a peer of France, for his exertions in throwing out M. de Corcelles. Like the Manchester magistrates, those of Lyons had also recourse to the cavalry. It is stated, that a lancer having pursued one of the electors, the latter being unable to escape, threw open his breast, exclaiming, "*Frappez, Cossaque!*"—upon which the lance fell from the soldier's hand, and he hastily retired, as if ashamed of having raised it against a fellow citizen! The election at Lyons is said to have cost ministers 600,000 francs—30,000l.

PARIS MAY 15.—A letter from Palermo, of the 23d April, announces the evacuation of Sicily by the Austrian troops; the last reinforcement which arrived in the Island, at the period of the discovery of the conspiracy, was the first to quit it for the Continent.

LAUSANNE, MAY 10.—The governments of the Cantons of Western Switzerland have received new summonses not to suffer the residence in their territories of any foreign proscribed or a fugitive on account of political offences. The ministry of a great power has declared to the Swiss, that if they are not more correct in future in satisfying the demands addressed to them in this respect, it will be obliged to adopt such measures as circumstance may render expedient.

In the Chamber of Deputies of Baden a motion has been brought in, and received with acclamation; the object of it is contained in the following propositions, of which a counsellor of state, as the medium of government, expressed formal approbation: I That the entrance of all French productions without exception, should be absolutely prohibited, and the transit duties on these articles so augmented, that they should amount to a prohibition. 2 Similar measures should be adopted towards the Prussian provinces, on the Rhine, unless Prussia abolish its exorbitant duties on importation.—3. Similar measures should be proposed with respect to Holland and England.—The prohibitory system of France and the import duties of Prussia, are given as the *principal* reasons for this system of strong defensive re-action, although Holland and England are also included. We cannot justly complain.

HANOVER, MAY 11.—Our Gazette of to-day contains the following article:—"Foreign Journals have taken upon them to circulate that the King had an intention of marrying the Princess Royal of Denmark, daughter of the King of Denmark. The same Journals also state that negociations were on foot for the purpose of exchanging the Kingdom of Hanover for the Danish isles. These reports have found their way into the German Journals, have deceived the public, and perhaps given birth to the disquietude here and there amongst persons,, who, from the positive tone of these tales, might for the moment forget that an exchange of this kind would be as contrary to the European State Conventions as to the known opinions of the King. The recollection of these circumstances will surely suffice to dissipate all disquetude among the Hanoverians. But, in order to remove, all doubt, we can state from sources of certainty, that these two statements are without foundation.

Accounts from Constantinople, dated the 9th ultimo, relate fresh popular excesses, in which two Gre[redacted]alien victims. All the Franks and Rayas were menaced with massacre. A council was assembled to deliberate upon measures for preserving order, to which the Aga of the Janissaries was summoned, and enjoined, on his personal responsibility, to prevent their recurrence. In consequence, he patrolled the streets with a strong force, and took 240 "vagabonds" into custody, 80 of whom he caused to be strangled, and sent the others on board the fleet. The insurrection against the Turkish power in the Isle of Scio has completely succeeded. The acquisition of this island to the Greek Confederation is a triumph of no trifling magnitude, for it contains 100,000 Greek inhabitants, and possesses some strong places. An article, dated Trieste, April 26, states that the insurrection at Scio had caused fresh atrocities against the Greeks, at Smyrna, and that now almost all the Greek islands in the Archipelago are in full insurrection.

SMYRNA, APRIL 19.—Last Thursday, the 11th, the Ottoman fleet, consisting of 35 ships of war, appeared before Scio. The flotilla of the Samians had already take flight. The Captain Pacha, before effecting a descent, sent to ask the Commandant of the fortress if the whole island was in a state of insurrection; the answer of the latter was, that the Greeks were assembled in force in two batteries firing upon the castle, and they would hear of nothing but its surrender. In effect, notwithstanding the appearance of the squadron, they continued their fire for upwards of four hours. After learning with certainty their perseverance in revolt, the Captain Pacha disembarked a corps of troops, which being immediately joined by more from the fortress, they stormed the height of Tourloti, and carried it in a short time. The flight then commenced, then the massacre, and then the burning of the town, which continued for five days. Four villages—Thimiana, Livadia, Vrondado, and Vassilinico, were also in flames. Terror and desolation were every where. Upwards of 50,000 persons sent to make their submission to the Captain Pacha. Several thousand Greeks were sabred in a village, where they had adopted the determination of defending themselves. It is stated that no Catholic perished: 1500 persons took refuge at the French Consulate, and they were respected: the Captain Pacha has provided for their safety.—Pardon will be granted to the Sciotes---they are to deliver up one thousand Samians, who were the authors of all their disasters, and they hope every thing from the generous character of the Grand Admiral, and the merciful intentions manifested by the Grand Seignior---*Spectateur Oriental.*

TRIESTE, APRIL 30.—We have accounts from Smyrna to the 14th instant, which give a melancholy picture of the dreadful scenes passing there. The Greeks might be said to be beseiged in their houses by the Asiatics, who fired into the houses in order to compel them to come out. All those who fell into the hands of the soldier were assassinated; in fine, murder, pillage, and burning were the order of the day, and the governor gave little interruption to all these excesses.

SEMLIN, MAY 1.—Letters from Seres and Salonica of the 9th April, confirm the defeat of the Governor of Salonica in the neighghbourhood of Beria.—An insurrection has broken out in a part of Macedonia, which renders the position of Chourschid Pacha so much the more critical; as he has no longer any communication except with Bosnia. The principal communications have for the present been cut off by these events. In Servia, Prince Milosch has had an interview with the Pacha of Belgrade, at the distance of five leagues from that capital, but the prudent Prince was accompanied by 5,000 armed men.

Letters of the 27th of April from Petersburg state that the dispositions of the new tariff are executed with great rigour. A commission is established to decide on cases relating to merchandize prohibited under the new tariff, but shipped for Petersburg before the measure was known at the port from whence it was sent.

MEXICO.—Accounts have been received at Havannah, from Mexico, to the 28th February. The Congress were installed on that day. Iturbide has determined on being an emperor in reality; the Congress, it is stated, have finally concurred in the fundamental principal of this arrangement, which, it is thought, will be of short duration. Private letters give a most wretched picture of the condition of the inhabitants.

ST. DOMINGO.—*Bostan, April* 10.—A letter has been received here this morning, by a vessel from St. Thomas's, dated Aux Cayes, March 9, detailing circumstances attending the landing of a body of French troops at Samana. A warlike expedition, 2000 strong, it was reported sometime since, had been fitted out and sailed for Martinique on the 11th of February, and had proceeded for Samana, at which place the troops were to throw up fortifications. They were to be followed by reinforcements, when an attempt was to be made to re-take Spanish St. Domingo from the Haytians. The expedition consisted of three frigates, three gabarras, four brigs, four schooners, and had fifty pieces of artillery. The frigates anchored, one on the inside and two outside of the bar, and landed their troops, consisting of 4 or 500. When they commenced this service, the officers at the post forbade them to proceed. A skirmish ensued between the parties. The guard of about 20 men were driven out of the town, and the Commandant of the place collected together from 100 to 150 of the troops, that were dispersed about the country at work. The enemy, however, proving superior, they were obliged to give way. Despatches were sent to General Cayer Larivier, who was stationed about ten degrees from Samana, to claim his support, but in the mean time the French plundered two plantations of the negroes, the cattle, and every thing valuable, and destroyed a little village in the neighbourhood. When they were about embarking, the Haytian General arrived with a regiment of 1000 men. A few rounds were fired, and some soldiers on both sides were killed and wounded. After all were safely on board, the frigates approached and bombnrded the place, which was entirely destroyed. The canonnade wounded the General, and killed and wounded several officers and men.

Letters from St. Domingo, dated March 28th, state that an embargo has been laid upon all vessels in the island, in consequence of the recent debarkation of French troops, and the appearance of French ships of war on the coast.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

From The Times.

We do not know that we have, since the conclusion of the last war, presented more important state papers relating to the concerns of other nations, than those which our readers will find today, in relation to a subject of contest which has sprung up between the United States of America and the Emperor of Russia. Your "if" is said to be a great peace-maker, and in the present instance, *if* one or other of the parties does not recede from its pretensions, a war is inevitable:

fo
r, to go no further than one point, though there are many involved in the dispute ; but upon one single point the correspondence thus closes on either part :—

" From the period of the existence of the U-
" nited States as an independent nation, their
" vessels have freely navigated those seas ; *and*
" *the right to navigate them is a part of that independence.*"—*Mr. Adam's Note, March* 30, 1821.

" I cannot dissemble, Sir, that this same trade
" beyond the 51st degree, will meet with difficul-
" ties and inconveniencies, for which the Ameri-
" can owners will only have to accuse their own
" imprudence, after the publicity which has been
" given to the measures taken by the Imperial
" Government for maintaining the rights of the
" Russian American Company in their absolute
" integrity."—*M. de Poletica's Answer, April* 2.

It seems, then, that all that is necessary upon this single point, to place the two nations in a state of war, is—that the Americans should exercise a right which is " *a part of their independence* ;" and that the Russians should, as they assert they will, attack the Americans exercising this right !

The chief topics discussed in the previous parts of the correspondence may be thus briefly explained---Russia claims the whole of the north-west coast of America down to the 51st degree of latitude, and prohibits the entrance of any foreign ships into the seas within that latitude, or within a hundred Italian miles of the shore; declaring, also, that she shall consider all vessels as knowingly contravening this her claim, which have left an European port since last March, or shall leave an American one after the Ist of next July. To this the American Government answers by expressing the utmost surprize at such a proceeding. The territorial line separating the two countries ought to have been drawn by commissioners on both sides ; and at all events the claims, of Russia ought not to decend below the 55th degree of latitude, that being the position of her southermost settlement. The reply to this reasoning by the Russian negotiator is this :--- That Russia had no occasion to settle the territorial boundary by means of commissioners, as she knew very well of herself, how far her right extended, and therefore needed not to trouble any other nation with an inquiry on the subject.

FROM THE OBSERVER, MAY 27.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The last American papers contain a series of correspondence which has recently taken place at Washington between Mr. Adams, the Secretary of State, and the Chevalier Politeca, the Russian Envoy. From the several notes which have passed on the occasion, it appears that a question of territorial boundary, on the North-west American coast, is now pending which, unless referred to foreign mediation, may lead to a serious misunderstanding between the two governments. The Russian American Company claim the possession of the whole of the north-western coast, reaching from Behring's Strait on the one side, and on the other to the 51st degree of north latitude. They say that their navigators were the first to explore that coast in 1741 ; that they pushed their discoveries as far as the 49th degree of north latitude, and that they might now extend their claim to that point In consideration, however of their not having had any settlements so low down on the coast, they rest upon their establishment on a small island in the 57th degree, called New Archangel, and they take a mean point between that island and the American colony at the mouth of Columbia river, in the 46th degree. By this geometrical operation they strike upon the 51st degree, where they seem resolved to maintain the limits of their dominion. On the other side, the Government of the United States contend that the limits which were prescribed by the Emperor Paul, in 1799, for the Russian American Company, were fixed at the 55th degree of latitude, and here they ought to stop. The difference, therefore, between the two parties is confined to four degrees of latitude, as to mere territorial possession. We do not perceive that the United States claim the disputed soil as appertaining to them in any respect. They chiefly complain of the pretensions set up on the other side, and of the prohibition founded upon them, which excludes all foreign vessels from within a hundred miles of the territory so claimed. They assert that " from the period of the existence of the United States, as an independent nation, their vessels have freely navigated those seas, and the right to navigate them is a part of that independence." To this it is answered, that if they persevere in doing so, their trade " beyond the 51st degree, will meet with difficulties and inconveniences for which the American owners will have to accuse only their own imprudence, after the publicity which has been given to the measures taken by the Imperial Government for maintaining the right of the Russian Company in their absolute integrity." Professions of the most amicable disposition are abundant on both sides; but it appears that there has been some little bickering going on between them for several years back. The citizens of the States have carried on a trade with the Aborigines in the disputed territory for some time back, which the Envoy charges as an illicit trade. He adds, that they " take upon them besides to furnish arms and ammunition to the natives, exciting them likewise, in every manner, to resistance and revolt against the authorities there established." The fact seems to be, that the Americans have been tampering with the Indians in order to prepare them for throwing off the Russian yoke, and ultimately for entering into the Republican federacy. This it is that has offended the Emperor; for it would light up a spirit of liberty in his colonies which would, in time, find its way to Russia itself.

There is one pretension made by the Russian Minister which is so new, and at the same time so extravagant, that it approaches to the ludicrous. He says that the Russian possessions extend on the north-west coast of America, from Behring's Straits to the 51st degree ; and on the opposite side of Asia from the same Strait to the 45th degree : suppose a line then to be drawn over the Pacific from the 51st degree, on the American coast, to the 45th degree, on the Asiatic, and the whole surface of ocean which lies north of that line, the Emperor, his master, he contends, has a right, if he please, to shut up against all foreign vessels ! Upon the same principle, we have only to draw two paralled lines from the two extremities of this island, and carry them over the Atlantic to our West India Colonies, and we shall be just as well entitled to claim an exclusive sovereignty over all the waters that roll between them. The next pretension of Russia will be to appropriate the air ; for if she can subjugate an expanse of ocean, whose shortest distance, from shore to shore, is 4,000 miles, she may lawfully claim dominion over an arch of the Heavens.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

MAY 29.

The following is an extract of a private letter which we have received this (yesterday) morning. We shall only state, that it is entitled to consideration at the present moment :—

" PARIS, MAY 25.—I have just had a conversation with a person recently arrived in this capital from St. Petersburgh, which he left on the 30th of April. Even at that period the departure of the EMPEROR (which has since taken place) was considered as certain, for it was on the morning of the 30th that M. de TATISCHEFF had a conferrence of above two hours with the EMPEROR, and to which were summoned, before the close, MM. de STROGONOFF and CAPO D'ISTRA. War had been so long a paramount theme at St. Petersburgh, and the idea of it thus rendered so familiar that it already begun to be less spoken of at the time of the arrival of M. de TATISCHEFF. I have no motive for suspecting the accuracy of the person from whom I received this information. He is an Italian, who was charged with some public function in France, under the Imperial Government, and who afterwards attached himself to a Russian Nobleman, with whom he formed a somewhat intimate connexion after the peace of Tilsit, and whom he only again saw at Paris, at the period of the occupation of this city by the allied Sovereigns in 1814.

" It is not necessary for me to remind you, that war has always appeared to my view inevitable ; and it now appears to me to be so more than ever. But the disposition of the public mind has much changed, especially in Russia, during almost a twelvemonth that preparations and armaments have been incessantly in progress. At St. Petersburgh, and even in the Cabinet of the EMPEROR, as far as it is possible to judge on the spot, the contempt which the Turks inspired at first has considerably diminished ; their defensive preparations, which were once ridiculed, towards the close of April, were judged of a nature to merit the most serious attention. It was recollected by what sacrifices of men and money Russia obtained her conquests in the Ottoman Empire, at a period when Russia was not much less Asiatic, in regard to the remainder of Europe, than Turkey herself ; when the wars beyond the Boryst-henes terminated almost without interest for the Upper Danube, the Seine, and the Thames. In fact, a year of expectation has afforded time to examine what Russia could derive from a war, the results of which being advantageous to her, would not have the assent of any European Cabinet, and which would make, of prudent Austria, a very restless and insidious enemy. Persons spoke with dismay of those Asiatic tribes, which have come in such vast numbers from the other side of the Bosphorus, and of those hordes of Turkey in Europe, whose fanatic fury is at a height surpassing conception, of which the Emperor ALEXANDER has been informed, both by official and private correspondence. Of all Russians, ALEXANDER is certainly the man who most sincerely desires peace, and according to the general opinion at St. Petersburgh, his departure for the army must not induce the belief that he has changed his sentiments. Be assured the Russians will not attack ; but the slightest offensive skirmish will be resented by a vast array of forces. It is said that the stay of the Emperor at Wilna will be of short duration ; but it is by some conjectured, that he may possibly remain some time in Poland. I ought to add, that from what has been told me, the German Journals were misinformed, or subservient to foreign influence, when they spoke of the dearth of provisions which, according to them, menaced the army of the South ; in fact, no rational mind could, for a moment, suppose that every measure had not been taken to avert from troops destined to decide first events, the discontent which privation engenders. The activtty of the EMPEROR during some months past is prodigious ; every day he transacts business with his Ministers, sometimes he sends for, and confers with, men known by their talents, although they are invested with no functions whatever.—He sleeps but little, and at irregular hours. Amongst his Councillors who are most

in favour, is M. de STROGONOFF, and in spite of the discretion of this Ambassador, the public are not ignorant that he has represented the energy of the Turks as meriting the most serious attention. The knowledge which he has acquired of that country induces him it is said, to recommend the greatest prudence in the attack, persuaded as he is that the Porte has placed itself between two inevitable evils, of which war to it will not be the most terrible; for the destruction of Constantinople, the pillage, murder and burnings, which would infallibly desolate that capital, if war did not take place, would be the work of those swarms of armed Brigands drawn from Asia by the hope of plunder, and who, in their blind fanaticism, look upon the *Christian Dogs* less as enemies to fight, than as essay victims."—*Courier*.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN MAY 11.

STATE OF IRELAND.

We would earnestly call the attention of our fellow citizens to the following heart rending details. They have been furnished by the clergy and gentry of the respective baronies and parishes:—

Barony of Inchiquin—3,609 individuals totally destitute of provisions, and without the means of purchasing. This number will be increased to 5,000 in another month, with not the most remote prospect of repaying any thing given by way of loan.

Barony of Bunratty, parish of Phenagh—555 persons requiring immediate assistance. Several families living on one scanty meal in the day for the last month; many of their families in a state of starvation; seven members of one family confined in typhus fever, without any means of support.

Parishes of Bunratty and Dromline—666 inhabitants destitute of subsistence, or the means of procuring food, of whom one half will be able to repay in harvest.

Parishes of Killoninan and Killeely—1,247 in absolute want of food at present, one half of whom would be able to repay a loan.

Parish of Finloss—contains 817 persons, 696 of whom are in absolute want of food, and if not supplied, either gratuitously or by labour, they must starve.

Parish of Kilnasula—600 have applied for immediate assistance, two-thirds of whom are paupers, the remaining third are able to purchase provisions at reduced prices, and repay in harvest,

Barony of Clonderalaw—13,000 in actual want of food and seed potatoes.

Parishes of Kilmaley, Kilconry, and Clonlahon—1,500 requiring assistance; one-third in absolute want of food at present; one-third of the whole able to repay something.

Union of Quin—3,600 individuals at present in want of food, one-third only able to repay in harvest.

Half barony of Tulla—7,552 in absolute want of provisions and have no means of purchasing, of whom 3,213 would be able to repay something.

Barony of Ibrickane—5000 without any means whatever of purchasing food—this number will be considerably increased.

Baronies of Corcomroe and Burren—10,000; this number must increase as the season advances.

Clareabbey—1,179 inhabitants have applied to the committee for assistance. many of whom have been reduced to one meal a-day for a considerable time. On the church door of the parish th following notice was found the Sunday previous to Easter; we give it verbatim, and without alteration in orthography, as we consider it, from its simplicity, a most powerful and pathetic appeal to humanity:—

"Good charitable Quality,—The poor Inhabitants of Clare is acttily starving living on one meal in the Day and that same a bad meal, we are in hopes ye will doe something for us out of hand, we will actily Die with hunger if ye Dont luck to us out of hand as them has a little family must Rob before The die before their Face, As the are half Dead before."

In addition to the extracts above given, we have heard several instances of wretched families driven to the necessity of killing their only cow for food, from the cries of their starving children, and having no other means of appeasing their hunger. The typhus fever, which is generally the companion of famine, has made its appearance in several parts of the country.—*Dublin paper*.

A correspondent informs us, that, in some of the towns not far remote from Manchester, he highest price of prime joints of beef does not exceed 4d. per lb, whilst inferior pieces may be purchased as low as 3d. or even 2½d. Here the general price for the best joints continues as high as 6d. which certainly is extravagantly out of proportion. However with the very plentiful supply of butcher's meat which we may now count upon receiving, it will be perfectly easy to bring down prices to a reasonable rate, if the proper means are taken. We have only to take the trouble of looking out with a view to encourage those who sell cheap, instead of confining our custom to one individual, and we shall soon create a degree of competition which will be quite sufficient to effect the purpose.

A notification in the London papers this week informs us that the price of porter has been reduced by the brewers there 5s. per barrel, and, we believe, a reduction of ½d. per quart has consequently been made by the retailers; that is to say, the porter which was sold at 5d. is now charged 4½. This is quite right. It is proper that the benefit of the reduction of the malt duty should be given to the consumer, and we wish to know how soon consumers here are to begin participating in it. We are not aware that any reduction in the price of malt liquor has been made in this town, either in consequence of the reduction of the duty, or for a long time previous. There has certainly been none, at all comparable to the altered price of malt and hops. The price of the beer most drawn at public houses is still, as it was during the war, 8d. per quart. There is to be sure some as low as 6d. but there is more at 10d. Even 6d. however, which, so far as we know, is the very lowest retail price of beer in this town, is 33 per cent, above the price of London porter; the latter being, we conceive, about another 33 per cent. better in quality. Here, we understand, there is no London porter retailed at less than 10d. per quart, or 1s. per bottle; and, under present circumstances, these rates are quite unreasonable. We are inclined to think that the licensing system operates to a certain extent in the way of a monopoly, and prevents that free competition which is necessary to secure the labouring classes against an inordinate rate of charge for their liquor.

His Majesty has not enjoyed better health and spirits for the last twenty years than he possesses at present.—*Courier*.

Notice of a motion, we understand, has been given in the House of Commons, by *Mr. Spring Rice*, for an address to abolish one of the two Postmaster's-General in Ireland. It would indeed be ridiculous to have two Postmasters in Ireland and only one in England. We also think the Scotch Postmaster-General might be spared. We fancy, signing his name to the quarterly receipt for his salary, is all the business he does for it.

It is rumoured that the salt tax will be abandoned by ministers, should the measure of commuting the half-pay allowances and pensions succeed,

The present numbers of English Catholic Peers is seven—viz., the Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Shrewsbury, Lords Stourton, Petre, Arundel, Dormer, and Clifford. Eight Irish—Earls of Fingall and Kenmare; Viscounts Gormanstone, Netterville, Taaffee, and Southwell; Lords Trimleston and French. Two Scotch—Earls of Newburgh and Traquair. In all seventeen.

We are happy to state, that the frame-work knitters in the county of Nottingham are returned to their employ, and that, by the report received at the general special sessions held in the County Hall, on Saturday last, the peace of the county is not likely to be disturbed so as to warrant the necessity of enforcing the duties of watching and warding.—*Doncaster Gazette*.

At Lord Poulett's sale of farming stock, two years ago, ewes were sold for £3. each. The same ewes were sold at the last Somerton Fair for 16s. each. With these undeniable facts operating against them, it is not to be wondered at that tenants are every where supplicating their landlords for an abatement of fifty per cent. on their rents, and that in many cases they contend, and offer to prove, that they can pay no rent at all.

Candles are now retailing in Nottingham at 6d. per lb.! and good butter was sold in that market, last Saturday, at from 7d. to 9d. per lb! These are "olden times."—*Sheffield Iris*.—We wish these olden times would return to this town also, but butter here averages 1s. 4d. per lb.

On Tuesday last a hen, the property of Mrs. Wilson, of Skegby, near Mansfield, after sitting the usual time upon a number of ducks' eggs, produced her brood, one of them having *three eyes* and *two beaks*, and is now alive! A short time ago, in the same yard, a duck hatched two young ones from *one egg*, perfectly formed, and joined together at the back.

The *Gazette of Fashion* says—"The most beautiful artificial roses are formed of the thin pellicle which lies between the shell and the white of eggs. This very delicate substance is so fine and pliable, that it represents admirably the velvet of the Rosa Centifolia.

The East Lothian Bank was generally reported to have stopt payment, but the report was not true. In consequence of the suddenness of the run upon it, it suspended payment for a day, until it got a supply of money from Edinburgh; but it now pays its notes either at the chief office, Dunbar, or at Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.'s, Edinburgh.

At a late audit held in this county, much amusement was excited by a grazier observing to some butchers, that they were much too smart and dandy-like in their dress. The butchers, it will be remembered, not long ago, when they were treating for a supply of fat stock, were in the habit of appearing before the graziers with their *hats off*—but now, alas! *tempora mutantur.*—*Sussex Advertiser.*

A post-master on the great north road, who is in the habit of delivering the mail bags to the guard through the chamber window, was aroused from a heavy slumber a few nights ago, by the well known sound of the horn; when, instead of the bag, he handed a pair of *leather breeches* to the guard, and it being dark, the latter did not perceive the difference. Next morning the post-master finding the bags under his pillow, immediately sent them off by express to London.

On Sunday week, the son of a gentleman, at Everton, was bitten by a mad dog, which had found its way into the garden. We are happy to state that prompt measures were taken with the wound so as to remove all apprehensions of danger. The dog was killed on the spot by the youth who was wounded.

It is a little singular, that *Burnett* who was recently executed at Leicester, was the principal evidence against *Babington*, who was executed at the same place (along with the Luddites), five years ago for setting fire to a stack of oats. He was afterwards married to *Babington's* widow, and finally got hanged himself for poisoning her—*Sheffield Iris.*

A poor love-sick girl, named Sarah Jones, late servant to Mrs. Scott, of Devizes, after "bedecking hereself in her best," on Saturday week, jumped into the canal, with the intention of drowning herself, but she cooled the moment she touched the water, with difficulty scrambled to a bank, suffering no other inconvenience than a good ducking.—*Country paper.*

COMPLETION OF BLAKESLEY GREAT MATCH.—This undertaking to go on foot to Exeter and back to London in six days, by a circuitous route, making three hundred and eighty miles, was completed at half-past eleven o'clock on Sunday night, by extraordinary perseverance, and it stands amongst the foremost on record. The pedestrian is a man of five feet six inches high, a native of Halifax, and 42 years of age; he finished half the distance, four miles from Exeter, on Thursday evening, in good condition, and proceeded eight miles, in two hours, on his journey back. He did his day's work, 64 miles, in about 14 hours of travelling, and rested at short intervals. He had 52 miles only to perform on Sunday, which was the most difficult day's work. He started at two o'clock in the morning rather lame, which increased, and the match was won through great difficulties in the last half hour of the time.

On Monday a young man, named Wooler, of the neighbourhood of Streatham, in Surrey, having met with some disappointment, proceeded to a neighbouring field, where he suspended himself by a cord which he tied to the branch of a tree. Crowds of persons repaired to the spot where the act was committed. and amongst others the son of Mr. Bugby, of Streatham, went to view the deceased. On his return home he related the whole of what he had seen to his father, his mother, and little brother, about 6 years of age, who seemed to listen to the particulars with more than ordinary attention and his spirits afterwards become unusally low. The following day, his brother and a young companion invited him out to play, but the boy, in a melancholy mood, forsook his brother and companion, whom he left playing in the field. They suffered him to depart, but soon afterwards were alarmed, on hearing that a little boy was found hanging in the field near at hand. They instantly proceeded to the place, where they found him suspended from the same tree that Wooler had hung himself on. He had climbed up the tree, and after fastening one end of his silk handkerchief to a branch, and the other round his neck, had thrown himself off.—On being cut down he was quite dead. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body on Wednesday. Verdict —*That the deceased hung himself, not having arrived at the years of discretion.*

The Manchester Guardian, May 25.

Mr. Canning, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Ellis, did not vote on Mr. Hume's motion respecting the Ionian Islands. We have been told that they walked out of the house shortly before the division, in a manner which seemed to indicate a wish rather to challenge obvervation than to avoid it.—*Morning Paper.*

Trade is always discovering new channels. We are now importing *ice* from Norway and exporting *potatoes* to Ireland. Ice pays an *ad valorem* duty on its arrival in this country. A dispute arose a few days ago about the value of a cargo, and before the dispute was settled, the captain of the vessel was deprived of his freight, and the custom-house of the duty, by the melting of the ice.

During a thunder stroom at Northampton, a few days since, a boy, named Jeffes, eight years old, was struck blink with lightning, and he died in great pain on Tuesday week.

Green peas, ready for boiling, were sold on Saturday in Covent-garden at six shillings per quart.

On Sunday moring last, as two young men were bathing in a pond at Woolton, near Liverpool, one of them of the name of Holmes, a clerk in Messrs. Moss and Co's bank, suddenly sunk, which so terrified his companion that he was unable to help him, and he was unfortunately drowned.

A stack of hay at Hill House, Altcar, near Lancaster, which was in rick last preston Guild, is now in excellent order and is expected to be sold at the approaching Guild, when it will, of course, be 20 years' old.

MARTYRDOM SERMON-The most remarkable one of this description was that preached in 1699, by the Rev. Wm. Stephens, Rector of Sutton, in Surrey, before the House of Commons, on the anniversary of the first Charles's "Martyrdom." He told them, that the observation of that day was not intended out of any detestation of his execution, but to be a lesson to other Kings and Rulers how they ought to behave themselves to their subjects, lest they should come to the same end!

Some other plan, intended to supply the place of the South Sea scheme, is contemplated by the government, so as to fulfil the promise of reducing a certain amount of taxation; but the nature of it is yet a secret; and, as it depends on a negociation now carrying on with the bank, will probably remain so, until divulged in parliament.—*Traveller.*

A grazier in an extensive line, living about three miles from Bridgewater, two years since purchased 120 wether sheep, for which he paid 47s. each. Since which, seven out of the lot died, and the remainder were sold a short time since since in Smithfield market at *twenty-five Shillings* each! The same grazier declares that he has within the last year sold stock of different kinds at a *thousand pounds less than the cost priee!*

On Wednesday last, a meeting of the clergy of this archdeaconry was held at the White Hart Inn, in Wakefield, pursuant to public advertisement, to petition parliament against Mr. Canning's proposed bill for enabling Roman Catholic Peers to sit in the house of Lords. The venerable Archdeacon Markham took the chair at half-past eleven o'clock, and briefly declared the purport of the meeting; a petition was then handed to the Chairman, which was read and unanimously agreed to.—*Leeds Mercury.*

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION.—According to a paper printed by order of the House of Commons, the amount of Bank notes and post bills in circulation, on the 7th of May, was 17,725,678! The notes under 5*l.* are now reduced to 1,089,780*l.*

Mr. Stuart, the survivor in the late duel with Sir Alexander Boswell, is arrived at Edinburgh, preparatory to his trial before the High Court of Justiciary.

MORNING CHRONICLE,—MAY 29.

The General Assembly to the Church of Scotland on Thursday last, came to a decision on the case respecting the presentation of a Minister to the parish of Kiltarlity by an avowed Roman Catholic Patron. Principal Nicol moved "That the Assembly reverse the sentence of the Presbytery of Inverness, passed on the 18th of April last, as inconsistent with their former proceedings, which vested important rights in the person of Mr. Colin Fraser, the Presentee; and find, that whatever might be expedient to be done in other circumstances, there exist *in hoc statu*, no ecclesiastical bar to give effect to the presentation in favour of Mr. Colin Fraser, and instructed the Presbytery to proceed in the settlement with all convenient speed." This motion was carried by a majority of 96 to 65 and the rights of Roman Catholic Patrons are therefore secured. The following orthodox speech, attributed to a Gentleman who would seem to lay claim to the title of a *popular* Clergyman, may be considered rather amusing:—"Mr. Carment late of Glasgow, now of Rossshire, then addressed the Assembly at considerable length, against the danger of Popish Patrons appointing Protestant Representatives in the Presbyterian Church. He spoke of the Glasgow Radicals—the peril he had undergone because the Ra-

dicals were not partial to *popular* Ministers.—he had a poniard pointed at his bosom. The Radicals, however, he said, had no objection to Catholics. If this presentation were sanctioned the country would be overrun with Papists [loud laughter.]"

We have great satisfaction in stating and the public will no doubt participate in feelings of gratification, that that gallant officers, Sir CARLES, BRISBANE. K. C. B., the hero of Curacoa, and now Governor of St. Vincent's has been presented by that loyal and distinguished colony with a diamond star of the Order of the Bath value 700 guineas, as a mark of the esteem and regard the colonists have for him, on account of his upright, just, and judicious administration of the Government of that Island. during the long period ofthirteen years.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

DREADFUL THUNDER-STORMS.

BIRMINGHAM.—On Monday last, Birmingham and its neighbourhood was visited by one of the most violent thunder-storms ever witnessed there. Many houses were several times struck by the lightning, and in one in particular, in Bishopsgate-street, a young girl eight years old, was instantaneously struck dead, and the mother and two other children, were seriously burnt. The electric fluid seems to have entered the window of the upper room, and striking against the opposite wall, to have passed down it into a clock in the kitchen below, from whence it traversed the back of the mother, who was sitting with her chair touching, or nearly close to the clock; from thence to the breast of a child, who was lying with her head in her mother's lap; then to a second child, who was leaning on the first; and then to the other children. There were in the room at the time of the fatal accident the mother and and four of her own, and one of her neighbour's children, and two men; one of the children was in its mother's arms and was not hurt, but the back and left side of the mother were severely scorched, and she was insensible for some time. The child lying on the mother's lap was killed; the one leaning on her lost her senses and sight for some hours, but has now recovered them, and was also severely burnt as well as the third child. The neighbour's child was also slightly burnt. The lightning also appears to have truck Mr. Harris's house in Broad-street; it seems to have been attracted by the bell-wires. and to have passed along them from the top of the house, melting and breaking them in it's course into the kitchen, where its progress is very curiously traced from the wall to the dinner covers, from one to another as they hung on the wall, till it lost itself in the floor.

WORCESTER.—This town was also visited by a tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, and hail; the hail-stones were of an unusual size. The chief violence of the storm appears to have been felt at Spetchley, where great damage was done: in the conservatory, hothouse, &c. of Robert Berkeley, esq. nearly six hundred panes of glass were broken; in the gardens, the fruit, together with large shoots, were torn from the trees, and the pease and other crops laid prostrate; in the immediate neighbourhood several fields of beans were literally cut to pieces, and great damage sustained in other respects by the farmers. We are assured that at this devoted spot, many hailstones (or rather pieces of ice) fell, which measured four inches in circumference, and that great quantities of them were found a few days after undissolved.

THE FAIR CIRCASSIAN.—It will be recollected that this celebrated beauty, who was purchased by the Persian Ambassador, on his way to this country, at Constantinople, and who was so much an object of attraction during her stay in England, was sent back to Persia by her lord and master, under the care of a favourite eunoch. On her journey it appears that she was met by Mr. Kerr Porter, the British traveller, and recognising him as an Englishman, she immediately rode up to him with an intention of addressing him. This was, however, according to the notion of her attendant, *contra bonos mores*; and in order to remind her of her duty, he struck her a violent blow across the shoulders with his stick. She instantly dropped her veil, closed her lips, and proceeded in sad silence, and no doubt was thus deprived of the opportunity of expressing those feelings of gratitude which her heart dictated on seeing the native of a kingdom where she had been so hospitably received.

His Majesty's visit to the Continent is at present suspended, in consequence of the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Denmark, who were not expected in England so soon. Within these few days orders have been sent down to Brighton, to complete the projected alterations and improvements in the Palace, with all convenient speed. We believe it to be the intention of his Majesty to go down for a day or two in the course of a fortnight, for the purpose, it is said, of arranging a series of entertainments upon a magnificent scale, in honour of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Denmark, and a very extensive circle of great and noble persons in the immediate confidence of the King, are to be invited. It is likewise intended these distinguished foreigners shall enjoy the splendid, but more secluded, hospitality of the Cottage in Windsor Park, during Ascot race week, and that their domicile shall be in Cumberland lodge.

Accounts have been received from Gergenti, in Sicily, that Michael Angelo Alessi, the murderer of the Prussian naturalist, M. Schweigger, has been condemned to death. M. Schweigger, it seems, imprudently made his botanical excursion with no attendant but this postillion, often gave him his collection to carry, and was used to say to the inhabitants that "they possessed treasures that they did not known." Hence he was taken by some for a conjuror, by others for an adventurer who sought for lucky numbers in the lottery. Schweigger sometimes received money in letters of credit from the Governors of the Provinces. The postillion once thinking he had just received some money, resolved to murder him, which he did on the 28th of June, striking him on the head with a cudgel as he was stooping to drink out of a spring.

PREFERRED.—The Rev. N. Simons, Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Rectory of Ickham, Kent; patron, his Grace.—The Rev. G. Gaskin, D. D. Secretary to the Society for promoting Christain Knowledge, to a Prebend or Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Ely; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.—The Rev. J. Thomas, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Duke of Sussex, to the Vicarage of Great Burstead, Essex; patron, the Rev. Edward Evans, of Eriswell, Suffolk.—The Rev. H. Champion de Crespigny, to the Vicarage of Neatishead, Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. A. Barwick.

The Dey of Algiers, it is stated, is about to declare war against Spain. The pretence for renewed hostilities is said to be the smallness or insufficiency of the present or tribute lately sent by the Spanish Government to his Highness.

By the new Russian Tariff, the import trade with England is completely put an end to. All refined sugars, woollen goods, and printed cottons, are prohibited, excepting certain unimportant colours of cloth, which are still admitted at St. Petersburgh only. Nearly every kind of hardware manufacture is prohibited, and those that are allowed are saddled with such enormous duties as amount to prohibition.

A writer of a modern book of Travels, relating the particulars of his being cast away, thus concludes:—"After having walked eleven hours without having traced the print of a human foot, to my great comfort and delight, I saw a man hanging on a gibbet; my pleasure at the cheering prospect was inexpressible, for it convinced me that I was in a civilized country."

Miss Margaretta Maria Downes, of Fir-court, Church-stroke, Montgomeryshire, underwent the hundred and sixth operation of tapping, upon the 22d of last May, which was performed by Richard Clee, Esq of Shropshire; but he could only extract one quart of water, although she was then as large as at the other times, when thirteen or fourteen quarts were drawn off. In this painful moment the lady thus expressed herself: "Good Doctor, stab me again in another place; life or death, for I cannot live long except you can extract the water." The Surgeon reluctantly complied with her request, but the second operation was attended with no more success than the first, only one small tea-cup full of water being discharged. This most distressing disappointment Miss Downess sustained with fortitude. She told Mr. Clee that in a fortnight or three weeks she would send for him to perform the Operation again, if she was alive; "and I will not be unhappy," she said. "nor suffer my spirits to be cast down." In the course of one week, however, to the astonishment and and joy of herself and friends, every drop of the water was dried up, and she was quite small and able to walk out daily! After this event, the water collected so slowly, that she was not under the necessity of being tapped again till last February, when she cheerfully submitted to the 107th operation, which she bore with good spirits, while the surgeon extracted 13 quarts of clear water; and Miss Downes's health is at present much better than it has been for twenty years.—(Durham Chronicle.)

A pamphlet has been published by Mr. Henderson, the author of the History of Brazil, on the importance of securing to Great Britain, by wise and conciliatory measures, the trade with the new governments of Spanish America. He calculates that the total population of those states, including 1,000,000 of Indians, amounts to 15,000,000 of persons; and that this mixed species of population will consume one pound sterling each person of British imports annually. The truth of his calculation is established by what actually occurs in the Brazilian territory, where a similarly mixed total population of three millions and a half (half a million of which may be considered as unchristianized aborigines, and creating no demand upon trade), annually consume about three millions sterling of British manufactures and imports.

The Observer,—May 27.

LOSS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CONFIANCE.

We regret to state, that accounts have been received of the total loss of his Majesty's sloop Confiance, on the south coast of Ireland, and that every soul on board has perished. The Confiance was a new eighteen-gun sloop, commanded by Captain William Thomas Morgon.

[From the Cork Southern Reporter of Saturday.]

LOSS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CONFIANCE.—We regret to have to add to the calamities already recorded, occasioned by the dreadful gale of Sunday and Sunday night, the loss of

his Majesty's ship the Confiance, with all her crew, consisting of 120 men! This vessel sailed from Cove on Sunday morning, in company with the Gannett, the former for the Galway station, the latter on a cruise, in search of a smuggler, which was said to be hovering on the coast. The weather came on excessively hard, until at length it blew a tremendous gale—the Gannett put into Kinsale, and the Confiance kept the sea. On Monday morning before day, shots were heard by the people residing near Mizen Head, on the S. W. coast, which evidently proceeded from some ship in distress. When the day broke, and the people came down to the coast, there was nothing to be seen but the gilt figured-head of a vessel, which corresponds with that of the Confiance. In some time after the bodies of four marines were washed ashore, and also a box in which was contained the commission of a Second Lieutenant (Alexander) of the Confiance, which cannot leave a doubt that it was that vessel which unfortunately was lost. An account of this calamitous event reached town at a late hour on Tuesday night, and such particulars as were known were transmitted to Admiral Lord Colville, at Cove. We understand that, in endeavouring to pick up some pieces of the wreck which were driven in among the rocks, four of the country people were drowned.

The Confiance was commanded by Captain Morgan, who was first Lieutenant of the Endymion when that vessel captured the American ship the President, and was promoted for his gallantry on that occasion. To the loss of the officers of the Confiance, we regret also to be obliged to add that of Lieut. Shepherd, who proceeded in her with the intention of joining, the Brazen, which is stationed near Galway and commanded by his father, Captain Shepherd. Mr. Chetwynd, son of Sir John Chetwind, joined the very morning the Confiance sailed.

LOSS OF THE ALBION.

It appears that the Albion had lived out the tremendous gale of the entire day on Sunday, and Capt. Williams consoled his passengers at eight o'clock in the evening with the hope of being able to reach Liverpool on the day but one after; which cheering expectation induced almost all the passengers, and particularly the females, to retire to rest. In some short time after, however, a violent squall came on, which in a moment carried away the masts, and there being no possibility of disengaging them from the rigging, they so encumbered the hull, that she became unmanageable, and drifted at the mercy of the waves, till the light-house at the Old Head was discovered, the wreck still nearing it, when the Captain told the sad news to the passengers, that there was no longer any hope, and soon after she struck. From thence out, all was distress and confusion. The vessel soon went to pieces, and of the crew and passengers, only six of the former and one of the latter were saved.—The names of the cabin passengers lost are Mr. Benyon, a London gentleman; *Mr. Nelson Ross, of Troy, near New York; Mr. Covers, his brother-in-law, Major Gough, 68th Regiment; *Col. Prevost; Mr and Mrs. Clarke, Americans; *Madame Gardineer and son, a boy about eight years old; *Miss Powell, daughter of the Hon. W. D. Powell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada; *Mr. Dight, of Boston; *Mrs. Mary Pye, New York; Professor Fisher, New Haven, Connecticut; Mr. Gurnee, of New York; *Rev. Mr. Hill, of Jamaica, coming home by the way of the United States; Mr. Proctor, of New York; Mr. Depont, and five other Frenchmen; Mr. Everhart Chester, of Pennsylvania.—Steerage Passengers.—*Mrs. Mary Brewster; Mr. Hirst; Mr. Morrisson; Stephen Chase.

Major Gough's watch and seals have been picked up, and a small gold watch was found in Col. Prevost's fob.

Several of the bodies have been washed on shore, and Jacob Mark, Esq. the American Consul, has done every thing befitting his situation, and a man of humanity. He has provided coffins for the dead bodies, and caused them to be interred. Among the property found, is a box of specie, containing coins, Foreign and English, to the value of 5 000*l.*, addressed "T. W. and Co., care of C. Hughes, Liverpool;" and among the bodies washed on shore, is that of Mad. Gardineer, the French lady; she was extremely beautiful, and when first discovered was entirely naked. It is a fact which ought to be mentioned that a country boy, seeing the body naked, took off his coat and covered it; others of the country people also took off their warm clothing, and put them on the half-perished crew that had escaped. A great number of bills on Greenwood and Cox, Army Agents, and others in London, and to a considerable amount on Paris and other parts of the Continent, have been also washed ashore. On Wednesday, a boat from Courtmashery, in which were eight men, endeavouring to save a piece of the wreck was upset, and of the eight, seven were drowned.

The bodies of those marked thus (*) have been picked up and buried.

[*The Observer. May 6,*

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY MARCH 14
BOARD OF CONTROUL.

Mr. CREEVEY said, they all knew the difference of opinion, relative to the formation of the Board, between Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt. It was in the year 1784, in consequence of an agreement, betwixt the East India Company and government, that Mr. Pitt formed the plan of the Board of Controul. In introducing the measure for its establishment to that house, he declared that it was to be accompanied with no salaries, no offices, and no patronage, at the same time that he himself volunteered to become the president of it, without salary. He kept his word, and for nine years he continued to hold the situation without salary. But in 1793, the bill fell into the hands of Lord Melville, and then was effected that change which had ever since existed from this romantic, gratuitous management of the affairs of India. By the act which he then obtained to be passed, salaries were appended to the situations of three commissioners—one of whom, Lord Melville, as president, took 2,000*l.* a year to himself, and gave 1,500*l.* each to the other two. Another change was shortly after made, by which that noble lord's family received pensions to the amount of 800*l.* a year from the same source. In 1811, however, the present Lord Melville became president of this Board, and it was his opinion that his father had been too moderate in fixing the amount of salaries, and he added 6,000*l.* to the sum for the support of the Board, making 5,000*l.* the salary for president. Before he left the Board he received 20,000*l.* in hard money from the present company, and this he thought was a pretty tolerable specimen of an establishment which was to be without salaries, without offices, and without patronage.—(Hear, hear,) In 1813 a new agreement was entered into with the East India Company, only two years after the preceeding one, by which the total sum for the support of the Board of Controul was raised to 26,0[illegible]. In the new arrangement, it was true, no further allowance was made to the commissioners, but scale of superannuation was introduced in favour of the secretary and some others attached to the Board. Thus, then, he had shown how this board had come, step by step, till it descended into the situation of a regular purchase of a family interest in that house. It had happened that he himself had been secretary, once upon a time, to this Board,—(cheers from the ministerial benches)—and he must state, that during the thirteen months he was there, there was no Board at all that he ever saw. And as he was secretary to it, the house might be disposed to concur with him in opinion that it was more than propable he would have known of it, if such a thing had existed,—(Hear, and laughter.) His right honourable friend (Mr. Tierney) sat in one room, himself in another, and the gentlemen commissioners in a third,—(Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Creevey) used to amuse himself by reading newspapers, and looking out of the window, and on asking a gentleman connected with the department, if there ever had been a Board? he answered, with great good nature and simplicity, "not within his recollection, certainly."—Hear. hear, and a laugh.) He must also state, that during all the time he was there, there was business enough for the situation. (Hear, from Mr. Courtenay.) He was glad to see the hon. gentleman exert himself; for as he got a higher salary than he had, he ought to do something more for it—(A laugh.) The object of the motion was, that the house should name a committee to examine into the different duties anexed to the office of the commissioners for the management of the affairs of India, by whom the same are performed, and report their observations to the house.

Mr. COURTENAY (who is the present secretary to the Board of Controul) said, the affairs of India underwent the strictest scrutiny by this Board.—First, it passed under the observation of the supreme council in India; next it underwent the examination of the India house; and lastly, the act itself, and the acts of these bodies, were subjected to a minute, constant, systematic, vigilant controul, which he was there to assert, was daily performed at the Board of Controul.—(Hear, hear.) Considering the short time the hon. gentleman belonged to the office, it could not be charged upon him as blame, for it reqnired two or three years to become acquainted with the nature of the business. With regard to himself, he had not the least objection to have his conduct examined. He devoted as much of his time to the Board as he was able; but still he must confess that he was not competent to lay all the mass of business before the president. If they had six commissioners more, he would undertake to give them all as much business as would last them a fortnight.

Mr. TIERNEY said, this motion had taken him by surprise, for he knew nothing of it till within the last few hours. He begged to state it as his full conviction that three Commissioners were not necessary to the management of the business of the Board of Controul but that two would be sufficient. He declared, upon his honour, that this was his opinion.—(Hear.) But in saying this he begged to be understood as not meaning to underrate, either in quantity or quality, the business of that Board.—(Hear.) Both labour and responsibility belonged to the post of president, and no man was fit for the place who would shrink from either. He

knew of no one dispatch from India, nor of no one department of Indian government, that was not sifted to the bottom in this country, as well by the India House as by the Board of Controul; and he begged leave to say, that without the clerks attached to the office, not one, two, three, nor four sommissioners would be adequate to go through the business.

Mr. CANNING spoke at great length, and with his usual pointed ridicule, in oposition to the motion. He said that such was the extent of business to be performed, and talent required, that no commissioner could be allowed to be so idle as the idle secretary (Mr. Creevey). He detailed the former mode of dispatching business by the Board of Controul, and explained the present to be as follows:—Previous to an important dispatch being made up at the India House, its substance was usually, by courtesy, communicated to the President of the Board of Controul, so that if there was any fundamental objection to the principle on which it was formed, this could at once be stated, and the court of directors might be advised that it would be better not to draw up their dispatch in such a shape; on this intimation being given, the plan of it was commonly altered. When the directors were strong in opinion of the propriety of the course they had intended to pursue, the dispatch was drawn up accordingly, and sent to the Board of Controul to go through the usual forms. It was then, perhaps, sent back with such alterations as were considered necessary. This would sometimes produce a remonstrance, to which a reply became necessary, and that frequently led to verbal communications. This was a description of business which could not be so conveniently performed by a secretary of state, as by a board of controul. In four years and a half, or nearly five years, being the whole period of his presidency, he found that the number dispatches which had come before it amounted to 1800.

Mr. BUXTON and Lord BINNING praised the board for its interference to prevent the burning of Hindoo widows.—Mr. C. W. WYNN (a member of the Board of Controul) had not taken office till he found the opinions of those with whom he was to act in perfect accordance with his own on all the great interests of the country—Dr. PHILLIMORE vindicated his conduct with respect to the salt duty. His speeches on a former occasion had been malevolently garbled out of doors, and he had been greatly misrepresented.

Mr. CREEVEY replied. They had had a grand theatrical display from a performer (Mr. Canning), who it was rumoured then made his last appearance on that stage for some time. They had been amused three or four times by remarks on his (Mr. Creevey's) idleness. And who was the performer who thus entertained them? Why it was the idle Ambassador to Lisbon. Did the right hon. gent. never hear of an idle ambassador, who went to a country where there was no court, to welcome a King who never arrived? It was remarkable that such a man, a tip-top wag in the country, should come down to jest about an idle secretary. The great performer only took for granted that he was an idle secretary; but all the world knew that he was a richly-paid idle ambassador. He was sent out of the country on an idle mission; he returned to serve under the noble marquess: and, after having played his appointed time, he came down to-night for his benefit. (Loud laughing.) If the house would not give him a committee, he should perhaps make a motion to exclude members of the Board of Controul from seats in that house; and in case gentlemen paid no attention to waggery, he might succeed in removing the learned Doctor (Phillimore).

On a division, the numbers were—

For Mr. Creevey's motion.	88
Against it.	273
Majority	——185

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE presented an agricultural petition from Derbyshire, and a petition from the Corporation of Waterford, praying for a revision of the tithe-system. He was glad of having the petition entrusted to him, because it afforded him an opportunity of delivering his sentiments as a peer, interested in Ireland, on the state of that country, having never taken part in debates from causes known to their lordships. (The deafness of this noble and amiable duke is cause of universal regret.) The petitioners were proprietors of the tithes of 13 parishes, yet they were anxious for a commutation for the public advantage. The frequent recurrence of scenes of disorder was evidence of something wrong in the system of government. He was proprietor of the tithes of more than 20 parishes, and he was ready to make a very great sacrifice to remove the evils of the tithe-system. He was sure that none would be afraid that a commutation in Ireland would be viewed as a precedent for interfering with the tithes in England. The existence of the present disturbances was rather a motive for immediate inquiry. (Hear, hear.) He entreated their lordships, on the grounds of justice and policy, to give immediate attention to the prayer of the petition, which spoke the sentiments of all the loyal and all the intelligent in Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of LIVERPOOL bore testimony to the character of the noble duke as a landlord. No landlord in Ireland acted more liberally, or took more pains to mitigate the evils of absence. (Hear, hear, hear.) He was not convinced that any very considerable part of the disturbances could be ascribed to the tithes. But they operated to produce discontent and were a fit subject of inquiry. It was not a question between the clergy and the community. The clerical proprietors would not be found the most rigid. He argued that those who were most averse to commutation in England, might not readily entertain the question with respect to Ireland. He also argued, that the present state of Ireland was no impediment to the inquiry. The subject was under the consideration of ministers.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said all must lament it as an unfortunate circumstance, that a species of property already abolished in most parts of Europe should continue in his very worst state where it formed the greatest anomaly and produced the very worst effects. The evils belonged to the system, not to the clergy; but, unfortunately, there were exceptions. There had been many instances in which the collection of tithes had been the sole cause of the present disturbances.

The Earl of LIMERICK said that tithes had a great share in the present disturbances.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN presented a similar petition from the lay impropriators of 12 parishes in the south of Ireland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY.

Mr. CURWEN presented a petition from the chandlers of London, complaining of the injury which they sustained in their trade though the illicit manufacture of candles, which they attributed to the import of foreign tallow. Another petition was presented from the South Sea Company, complaining of the reduction of the price, and demand for their oil, in consequence of the excessive import of foreign tallow, that reduction being such as to threaten destruction of their trade in oil.

In a committee of the Malt Duty Repeal Bill, Mr. CALVERT, in reply to Sir J. YORKE, who asked why porter was not lowered a halfpenny a pot, said a halfpenny a pot on a pot of porter was equivalent to 21s. quarter on malt; the remission which his Majesty's government proposed to give the brewer would amount to about 6s. 6d. a quarter. Now when the excise took three halfpence a pot, and the profit of the victualler nearly another three halfpence a pot, how was it possible that the brewer, who would gain only about 6s. 6d. a quarter by the diminution of the duty, could make a reduction of five and twenty per cent.

Col. WOOD hoped the remission of the duty would lead the labour and the peasant to return to the good old system of brewing at home.

Lord JOHN RUSSEL complained of a treasury circular addressed to certain members of the house, containing improper strictures upon the conduct of the opposition. The letter not being before the house, no precise opinion could be found of its contents, and Mr. Arbuthnot having disowned any intention to impute unworthy motives to the opposition, Lord John Russell did not press the subject any farther.—A copy of this epistle is hereunto subjoined.

The following instructive epistle was read by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on Friday night, in the house of commons:

(PRIVATE.)

"Downing-street, 8th March 1822.

"My Dear Sir.—On Wednesday next, the 13th inst, a motion is to be made by Lord Normanby, to abolish the office of one of Postmasters-general, and on the 14th, the day following, Mr. Creevey makes a similar motion against the Board of Controul. In this manner *the just and necessary influence of the crown* is, from day to day attacked and as other motions of a similar nature are to be made by Lord Althorpe, &c. *it will be quite impossible for any set of men to conduct the government of this country, unless practises of this kind shall be successfully resisted.* It seems as if the opposition, in despair of coming into office, had determined to *break down the means of administering the affairs of the country*; and as this subject is become most serious, I have no scruple in apprising you of what is now passing with, the hope and expectation that you will think it necessary to attend, and thus to lend your aid *in stemming the torrent of such dangerous innovation.*—Your's most sincerely,

"C. ARBUTHNOT."

The word 'private" being placed at the head of this letter, the ministerial journals have loudly exclaimed against its being put into Lord JOHN RUSSELL's hands, as a disgraceful breach of confidence on the part of the person to whom it was addressed. Never, however, was charge more unfounded. The receiver of the letter had entered into no obligation of secrecy as to its contents; and it was not in the power of the writer to impose any upon him. Besides the letter was notoriously a circular, written by an official person—the parliamentary muster-master of administration, and dated from the seat of office. The use he should make of it remained, therefore, entirely at the discretion of the individual to whom it was addressed; and if in his opinion, (as in ours) it was an audacious attempt to influence the deliberations and decision of the house of commons, we cannot well conceive a more imperative duty than the exposure of it.

We do however think that to denounce the letter as a breach of privilege, indicated great want of fact. The privileges claimed by the house of commons have repeatedly been pushed to such a preposterous and injurious extent, and the assumptions of authority which have been founded upon them, are so diametrically opposed to the innate principles of justice, that they are regarded by a large proportion of the people with rooted jealousy and dislike. The course pursued on this occasion, therefore, (the treating it as a personal question) was one which tended to deaden, or at least to misdirect, public indignation. Not a jot do the people care what opinion any official subaltern may propound with respect to Lord ALTHORPE, Lord

NORMANBY, or Mr. CREEVEY; and those noble and honourable persons ought to be quite aware, that they have done little to earn the confidence of their fellow-countrymen, if they have not succeeded in exciting the displeasure of his Majesty's ministers. The tendency of Mr. ARBUTHNOT's circular should, therefore, have been argued purely on public grounds; and, in this view, we are unable to conceive that it can be considered other than most reprehensible. It was a profligate attempt to muster the *Swiss* of parliament in full force, drilled and disciplined to oppose those propositions, which, however insignificant if regarded simply as measures of economy, did yet derive some importance from their tendency to curtail the overwhelming influence of the crown.

The broad and unequivocal avowals in this letter, and in some recent debates, that ministers cannot conduct the government of the country, if the influence of the crown be reduced, speak volumes in favour of reform;—for they amount to a complete, though indirect, acknowledgement, that the present policy of our rulers is so much at variance with public opinion, as absolutely to require the plentiful distribution of pecuniary gratifications, in order to ensure its being continued.

We have seldom observed reasoning more inconsequential, than that, by which the maintenance of the existing influence of the crown is attempted to be justified. Mr. F. ROBINSON asserts (what is unquestionably true, and what we rejoice in at least as sincerely as he can), that the increased intelligence of the people gives a degree of respectability to public opinion which it has never before possessed; but he goes on to state, what the country at large knows to be utterly unfounded, that this increased intelligence furnishes a sufficient counteraction for the influence of the crown. And why "counteraction?" *Whence comes it that public opinion and the influence of the crown are placed in opposition?* If the influence of the crown were directed solely to carry into effect views in unison with those entertained by the mass of society, it would be useless; for no extent of influence which the crown could direct to the support of any patircular measure would be at all comparable in point of extent, with the moral force such measure would acquire from the approval and sanction of the public. If, on the other hand, the influence of the crown be exerted to maintain a system of policy opposed to the judgment, or at variance with the true interests of the nation, it then exists for a purpose, or is used with an effect, so palpably and inevitably mischievous that one of the first duties of every good citizen is to assist in crushing it. It follows, therefore, we believe, from Mr. F. ROBINSON's own premises, that the influence of the crown is either quite useless, or positively michievous; and he may seat himself on which-ever horn of the dilemma he thinks most agreeable.

The intelligence of the people, indeed, so far from affording a reason for maintaining the present factious influence of the crown, furnishes the strongest grounds for insisting that it should be abolished; for, surely, in proportion as a people become enlightened, they have a right to expect that the principles and practice of their governors shall be direct, rational, and honest. The adoption of such principles towards the people of Great Britain would involve an immediate and extensive reform in the representative system, and, thereby, substitute for the present influence of the crown, the moral energy derived from the sincere and unpurchased approbation of a discriminating and intelligent community—an approbation without which no administration ought to be able to exist, and against which no efforts of faction could ever triumph.

[*Manchester Guardian, March*, 23.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, APRIL 22.

London Adjourned Sittings after Hilary Term, before the Lord Chief Justice.

THE KING V. KNATCHBULL AND OTHERS.

This was an indictment against Charles Knatchbull, Esq. Jas. D. Fowell, and John Charles Partridge, Gentlemen, Attorneys at Law, for a conspiracy. The defendant, Mr. Knatchbull, was one of the younger sons of the late Sir Eward Knatchbull, Member for the county of Kent, the other defendants solicitors in Nicholas lane. By the will of Sir Edward, his younger childern were left legacies of 300l. each, and by the marriage settlement of their mother they were entitled to 3000l each, which sums were paid to the defendant, Charles Knatchbull, by the representative of the family. Charles Knatchbull having contracted a debt to Mr. Woorall, of the Hoop Tavern Park-street, gave his bill for 100l. at two months, representing himself as entitled to the sums above alluded to, under his father's settlement. Before the bill was due he incurred a fresh debt of 50l. to the same party, for which he gave another bill at two months. These bills were indorsed to Messrs. Stonehouse and Co., wine merchants, of Mincing lane. Before they became due, Charles intimated to the holders his inability to take them up, but represented his willingness to assign to them what was due to him under his father's will, in consideration of their forbearing to sue him. Messrs. Fowell and Partridge were referred to as his attorneys, by whom the assignment was executed. To affect the defendants, Messrs Fowell and Partridge's evidence was adduced, shewing, that they had represented to the prosecutors that Mr. C. Knatchbull was entitled to the above sums of 300 and 3000l., and that they had actually filed a bill against the executors for the recovery of the sums due to Mr. John Knatchbull, another of the children of Sir Edward, the fact not being so, the money having been voluntarily paid by the present Sir Edward Knatchbull.

The Jury retired for half an hour, and found all the Defendants Guilty.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—April* 23.

SHERIFFS' COURT, RED LION-SQUARE; SATURDAY. APRIL 20.

THWAITES V. SMITH.—Mr. Chitty addressed the jury in this case.—It was an action, he said, brought by the plaintiff, to recover compensation in damages for one of the most serious injuries which it was possible for man to sustain, namely, for the seduction of his wife. The defendant had suffered judgment to go by default; the only question for consideration, therefore, was the sums to which the plaintiff was intitled for so painful a violation of his domestic rights. The plaintiff formerly held a very respectable situation in society as a calico-printer; but from those vicissitudes to which men in trade were unfortunately too frequently exposed, he became embarrassed in his circumstances, and was ultimately driven to become a journeyman in a business where he had previously been a master—a fact which greatly aggravated the misfortune of which he had now to complain, as to the affections of his wife could he alone look for consolation amidst the mortifying change of his situation. His marriage had taken place with the consent of the relatives of both sides; it was a match of prudence and attachment; and up to the period of the plaintiff's criminality, was productive of the greatest mutual happiness. The plaintiff, after he had quitted his own business, retired to Dartford, in Kent, and was there engaged in the service of a very extensive calico-printer; he was as honest and industrious in the duties of his situation, as he was tender and affectionate in his attentions to his wife. As several of the relatives of his wife resided in London, she was occasionally in the habit of proceeding thither to visit them; and it unhappily occurred that in the course of these journeys she became acquainted with the defendant, who was a driver and part proprietor of one of the coaches; and who, it seemed, made a public boast of his influence over the fair sex, and of the happy success which his insinuating manners had enabled him to attain over their soft and yielding minds. The plaintiff remained in perfect ignorance, both of the designs of the defendant and of the unhappy seduction of his wife, till the month of March in the last year, when she took her departure from Dartford, stating that she was about to pay a short visit to her brother in town. Her absence for the first few days excited no suspicions; but a fortnight having elapsed without her return, the plaintiff became alarmed, and came to London in search of her. He called upon her brother; but he had seen nothing of her, and it was not till a considerable time afterwards that she was found, living with the defendant in a state of adultery. These were the short facts of the case; they were in their detail simple; but their effect on the mind of the plaintiff had been of the most afflicting nature. When the knowledge of his wife's faithlessness first reached him, he was reduced to a state of prefect distraction; and such was the unsettled state of his spirits, that his friends deemed it necessary to sit up with him the whole night to prevent his committing some act of violence on his own person. The defendant having suffered judgment to go by default, he was relieved from the necessity of going into those disgusting particularities which, in some instances, formed the leading features of such cases. All that it was requisite for him to do, was, to call witnesses, which he would do, to prove the state of happiness in which the plaintiff had lived with his wife, and the destruction of that hapniness by the defendant. It would then be the duty of jury to say what sum they thought would form an adequate

compensation to the plaintiff, not only for the serious injury which he had sustained in the loss of the affections of his wife, but also for the disgrace which it was known but too frequently attached to men in his unfortunate situation. The defendant was a man in much more creditable circumstances than the plaintiff, and therefore fully competent to pay for the illicit indulgence of his dishonourable passion. The Jury, he trusted, would give such damages as would be calculated to repress a crime he was afraid was but too general, and thus hold up an example to deter others from pursuing a similar immoral course. The learned gentleman then proceeded to call his witnesses.

Mr. George Slade, residing at Dartford, proved that he knew the plaintiff and his wife for four years. He was in habits of intimacy with them, and they interchanged friendly visits. They lived together on the most affectionate terms. They seemed extremely fond of each other; and, indeed, he thought the plaintiff, as a husband, was indulgent to an excess. He knew Smith as driving one or two of the coaches on the road—first the Telegraph, and then the Independant; but he knew nothing of his circumstances. In March, last year, the plaintiff was at his house, when he discovered that his wife had deserted him. He was in the greatest state of afflictions and such was the agitation of his mind, that witness felt it necessary to sit up with him all night. He was many weeks before he could settle to his work.

In cross-examination by Mr. Platt, he said he never saw the plaintiff and his wife but in company. He never heard of any quarrels between them. By "indulgent to excess," he meant that the plaintiff handed his wife's tea, and gave her his arm when he went out, and such-like, which other husbands, and which witness himself did not do to his wife, as they might be seen together a hundred times without being arm-in-arm.

Mr. Thomas Walsh, a schoolmaster, at Dartford, confirmed the evidence of the last witness.

On cross-examination, he said the plaintiff's wife was a very handsome woman. She was not giddy or gay that he observed, but all women who had a pretty face knew it, and valued themselves accordingly. He meant this not as an observation particularly applicable to Mrs. Thwaites, but to women in general. He did not think it indulgent to excess to hand his wife her tea, to lend her his arm, or to pay her any of those little attentions which were due from a man to the partner of his bosom.

John Bradshaw, brother of the plaintiff's wife, spoke of the happiness with which his sister and the plaintiff lived together. He had heard of quarrels between them, arising from a difference of disposition. His sister was fonder of company than her husband, who was of a serious and religious turn. They had been married six years. The plaintiff was very fond of his wife. Witness found his sister at a lodging in Lloyd's-row, Sadler's Wells. He saw her in company with the defendant. The defendant did not drive the coach at present, and he believed he was now out of employment. This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Platt now addressed the Jury on the part of the defendant. He premised by stating, that nothing was farther from his disposition or intention than to stand there as the advocate of adultery. He felt with his learned friend the heinousness of such an offence, and was as little inclined as any man, who valued the well being of society, to become its apologist. He would not deny that his client had done wrong, because he had already admitted his error. Neither was he there to contend that the plaintiff was not entitled to remuneration for the injury of which he complained—it was his duty, however, as well as that of the Jury, to take care that their passions did not run counter to their reason, and that in apportioning the amount of damages, they did not go beyond the fair and rational view of the facts which justice and impartiality demanded. He should be paying but an ill compliment to the understanding of those whom he addressed, if he did not give them credit for thinking, as he did, that his learned friend, in his natural and honourable zeal for his client, had gone a little out of his right course, and had not confined his statement within those bounds which his facts warranted. His learned friend had talked of the plaintiff having formerly been a master calico printer; but though he had told them this, there was no proof before them of its truth, even if it were an important feature in the case, which he denied; for whatever situation the plaintiff might have held in the early part of his life, that could not affect his present claim; nor could it entitle him to a greater measure of damages. No doubt it was meant to induce the Jury to apportion their verdict according to his condition in society; but he was satisfied their discrimination would lead them to attach no more importance to the circumstance than it really deserved. He had also, when speaking of the defendant. described him as the proprietor of the coach which he drove, and as in opulent circumstances; but here also he had failed to support his assertion by evidence, and in proportion to that failure so were his claims diminished. It was clear that the defendant, so far from being a man of property, was simply a coachman out of employment, and incapable of paying any thing beyond a very trifling sum; but without dwelling longer on these topics, of which his learned friend's speech was but too prolific, let them look at what were the real facts of the case as proved. Here was a journeyman calico-printer married to a very handsome wife, and, as it would seem, of very unequal age; for the former was forty and the latter not much more than twenty years old, differing altogether in habits and disposition; the husband being sedate and religious, the wife gay, and fond of company. They then had this husband, as he had been described, indulgent to excess, and by his own imprudence and want of caution, exposing his wife to the very consequences which he had now to deplore. They had him suffering her to go frequently to London, on the outside of a coach, without protection, exposed to the common casualties of such a journey, and to that admiration which her beauty was calculated to excite; of the value of which beauty, as one of the witnesses had said, every woman was fully aware. It was not surprising, under such circumstances, that the unfortunate woman should become an object of attraction to the defendant, who was himself a good-looking man; nor was it extraordinary that he, ignorant of her being a married woman, for there was not a pretence that he had any knowledge of that fact, should make overtures to which she did not seem at all averse. These observations would no doubt have already suggested themselves to the minds of the Jury; and when to these, were added the palliating circumstances of these being no proof of deliberate seduction, no breach of friendship, no violation of hospitality, was sure they would concur with him in thinking, while damages were due, that a very small sum would meet justice of the case.

Mr. Burchell, the under-sheriff, having summed up the evidence with great impartiality—The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages One Hundred Pounds.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Dreadful Accident.—At about a quarter before five o'clock yesterday morning, the inhabitants of Budge-row, Cannon-street, were roused from their beds by a dreadful noise. It was soon found that the two houses, Nos. 6 and 7, of Budge-row, had fallen in, and buried all the inmates. The whole neighbourhood was roused; the police, and the watch of the ward, were immediately upon the spot, and workmen were procured with all possible speed. The first person extricated was Mrs. Bowles, the wife of tenant of the No. 6; she was severely bruised. The next got out were two elderly ladies, from No. 7: and Mr. Nichols, the tenant, dreadfully lacerated, and otherwise so much injured, as scarcely to give signs of life. They were conveyed to the Hospital. At about nine o'clock, Mr. Bowles, the occupier of No. 6. was got out from under such a heap of timbers and ruins, as excited astonishment that he had escaped with life; he was dreadfully lacerated and disfigured. He was conveyed to the Crown Tavern where all assistance was rendered to him, but he still lies in a dreadful condition. Nearly about the same time his son, a fine boy of about four years old, was found quite dead, and the corpse was conveyed to the Church. It was ascertained that a young female, who had only gone a visit to Mrs Bowles the night before, was still buried under the ruins, and the most vigorous exertions were made during the whole day, to extricate her. The inmates of No. 6, were Mr. Bowles, a young man, greatly respected for his talent and industry, his wife and son, and the unfortunate young famale who remained buried in the ruins. The houses belonging to the same landlord were much dilapidated, and bricklayers had been at work in the cellars of the purpose of repairing the foundation. The singular circumstance seems to have excited no alarm. The house, No. 7, was occupied by Mr. Parry and Mr. Nichols, packing-case and trunk-makers, and the two elderly females, named Osbaldestone; the three latter were conveyed in a dangerous state to the Hospital, and great apprehensions were at first entertained for Mr. Parry, who, however, made his appearance amongst the crowd, and it appeared that he was dressing himself at the time, when the cracking of some timber made him run to the door, and he escaped from under the falling mass but was buried under some of the ruins which fell in the street from which he managed to extricate himself without receiving any injury.

Courier,—April 26.

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Poetry.

O YES, MY LOVE, YES!

When I know your kind looks are bestowed on another,
And think on the time when those looks were mine own,
How can I the pangs of anxiety smother,
Or cease to remember the joys that are flown?
You love me no longer, severely I feel it,
Yet would not for worlds you should share my distress,
If my sorrow afflicts you, with care I'll conceal it,
I still wish you happy, Oh yes, my love, yes!

Your affections could ne'er be so fickle and veering,
As to treat her with scorn you so lately approved:
No, when you first charmed me with looks so endearing,
You *meant* to be constant, and thought that you loved.
Then may you be blessed; for I never can blame you,
Though torn with an anguish I cannot express;
With the friends of my bosom, believe me, I'll name you
The first and the dearest, Oh yes, my love, yes!

I still will remember, though fated to lose you,
The dreams which deluded my fancy so long;
When a story or song from these lips would amuse you,
And you were the theme of each story or song.
But my lips have forgotten their amorous measure,
My harp is tuned only to sorrow's excess;
Your name is still dear, and I breathe it with pleasure,
Though I sigh as a breathe it, Oh yes, my love, yes!

IMPROMPTU.

On sending a friend a few Manillas, in compliance with a humorous petition from him.

Your facetious effusion, dear G, I received
And exclaimed, as I smiled at each joke,
What a pity a jest thus so shrewedly conceived,
Should be fated to end all *in smoke!*

Though *puffing* cherots might perhaps be but fair,
I'm so far from advancing their claims,
That I strongly advice you to make it your care,
To commit every one to the flames!

In praise of their incense the ancients were loud,
On his joss-stick the China man dwells;
With a light from the last you may now *blow a cloud*
Of perfume, which the first far excels.

10th Sept. Q.

TO BLOSSOMS.

Fair pledges of a fruitful tree,
Why do you fall so fast?
Your date is not so past,
But you may stay yet here awhile
To blush and gently smile,
And go at last!

What, were he born to be
An hour of half's delight?
And so to bid good night?
'Tis pity Nature brought ye forth
To show your worth,
And lose you quite!

But you are lovely leaves, where one
May read how soon things have
Their end, though ne'er so brave;
And after they have shown their pride
Like you, awhile, they glide
Into the grave!

Varieties.

"——————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too;
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out.
"And take upon us the mystery of things
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE

A Scotch Newspaper tells us the following anecdote of the celebrated advocate, Mr. John C***k. Mr. C., while limping down the High-street of Edinburgh from the Court of Session, overheard a young lady whisper, rather too loudly, to a compamion, "that's the famous John C——k, the lame lawyer." Upon which he turned round, and with his wonted force, perhaps a little of not unwonted coarseness, exclaimed,—"You lie ma'am! I am a lame man, but not a lame lawyer."—The following anecdote of the same gentleman will shew his readiness at reply. In pleading before the House of Lords one day, he happened to say in his broad accent, "In plaan English ma Lords"—upon which Lord Eldon jocosely remarked, "In plain Scotch you mean, Mr C——k," and the prompt advocate instantly rejoined, "Nae matter! In plaan common sense, ma Lord, and that's the same in a' languages."—His client lost nothing by the turn.

A certain Dignitary of the Church having employed some workmen to empty a fish-pond, was told that they had found a chalybeate. "Have you?" said the Rev. Personage, who did not appear to appreciate very exactly the merit of the discovery, "*put it among the other fish.*"

"How are you to-day?" said an Irish gentleman, to an acquaintance whom he met in the street. "I have got a very bad cold," was the reply. "Troth," said the other, "and you ought to be thankful that you can get *any thing* in these hard times."

THE PUN MEDICAL.

A gentleman, who was in the habit of taking pills for his amusement, was continually changing them; on which a friend remarked, that he resembled the capital of Turkey, as he was *Constant-to-no-pill.*

This medical conundrum, bad as it is, is not quite so bad as another of which it reminds us. At the time the Manchester cavalry were in Liverpool, a gentleman, who is a most inveterate punster, was much annoyed, at a very late hour one night, by the mewing of cats on the top of the house; and, being unable to sleep, he amused himself by making a string of conundrums, which, if published, might make good the words of one of our satyrists.

"Sleepless himself, to give his readers sleep."

Take one of the list as a sample:—"Why are the cursed cats like the Peterloo heroes? Answer—because they MEW-TILL-LATE, *i. e.* mutilate."

Original.

☞ We have been favored with the following translation of the Latin verses which appeared in our Journal of the 28th ultimo, complimentary to Mr. Alexandre, and have pleasure in giving it a place in our present number.

Whence are those murmurs that salute mine ear,
Sounds scarcely mortal, flowing thro' the air!
Amazement seizes on my startled breast—
What groan was that of agony confest—
Now seems a voice from mother Earth to rise,
Now mount aloft, and mingle with the skies—
My sense is false, or speak those leafy trees—
Voices all round me—speech in every breeze—
But now 'twas here—'tis gone—and far away
Melts in the distance as with slow decay—
And now a fly with teizing hum flies o'er—
And hark! oh heard ye not yon horrid roar:—
Terror has seized me-yet I know not why—
Explain, I pray you friend, this mystery.—
Fool! can ye laugh, and see ye not that now,
Prayer were more fitting than that laughing brow—
Ears are ye true—or did he speak e'en then—
His tongue is silent—hast thou, friend, within
Thy inmost vitals, hast thou there, I say,
A tongue can utter speech—away away,
Mock me not thus—and yet again has rung
That voice within thee, tho' all mute thy tongue,
Oh now shall Thebes Amphion sing in vain,
Or Lesbia boast Arion's heavenly strain;
He comes, who e'en Arion's fame shall dim,
And, Thracian minstrel, yield the palm to him.—
Gaul's Alexander! while you live, in vain,
Shall Macedonia vaunt her Monarch's name,
Equal to his, thy blazing star shall be,
Thou of a matchless art, the matchless votary.

5th Sept. 1822. M. P.

APATHY.—A *footman* of Lord Dacre was hung in 1763 for the murder of his Lordship's butler. The culprit was only 19 years of age. While writing his confession,—"I murd—" he stopped and asked, "How do you spell *murdered?*"

Ancient Beauties.—When I see some of these ancient ladies supplying the bloom of youth with rouge, and using all the arts of making themselves still appear as candidates for attention from the spectators, they remind me of a circumstance which has often met my eye, and caused me to smile on the road viz, the motto on an old and very ruinous building. "The New Inn." The claim of old materials to our notice is in both cases equally ridiculous and unjust.

NEW CURE FOR LOVE.—A hopeless swain, about six miles from Kendal, not meeting with a suitable return to his passion, was advised to eat as many boiled eggs as he could, in order to do away with the killing flame. To this prescription he resorted, and actually devoured 100 hard-boiled eggs, every 4 days, for 8 weeks.—"His great revenge had stomach for them all."

CHARLES BANNISTER AND JUSTICE STAPLE.—When Charles Bannister performed for John Palmer at the commencement of the Royalty Theatre, he was indicted with the rest of the company, and had to appear before the Magistrates of the Tower Hamlet. When there, the above justice addressing himself to Charles in particular, said, with an air of great personal consequence and authority," Mr. *Bannister*, I shall clap a *padlock* upon you." "Will you?" answered Charles," then by Heaven! I'll draw your *Staple*"

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